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Road Bus Drivers Strike; Japanese Quit Kwangsi; To Deport Mrs. Browder

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 31, 1940

In New England: Bus Drivers Strike

All bus traffic between Boston and New York on the Greyhound Lines was at a standstill today as 300 drivers and ticket takers struck against what they termed the "firing" of six drivers. [Details: Page 13.]

A minimum wage for women and minors in Massachusetts engaged in the manufacture of jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware, optical goods, and related products will be made mandatory, the State Labor Department announced. [Details: Page 13.]

Halloween will be full of fun and minus the traditional mischief tonight as the police of Boston take over the entertainment of about 75,000 to 100,000 of the city's youngsters. [Details and picture: Page 13.]

Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, will reply to the Boston address of President Roosevelt tonight at a rally at Symphony Hall. [Details: Page 13.]

In the Far East: Japanese Withdraw From Kwangsi

Japan is withdrawing all its forces from Kwangsi Province, in Southern China. Already 7,000 troops have been removed by way of French Indo-China. The withdrawal follows evacuation of Nanning, capital of Kwangsi. Japanese claim the city is not needed now that troops are based in Indo-China. Chinese say the withdrawals were not "voluntary."

In Washington: Mrs. Browder Ordered Deported

The Justice Department ordered deportation to her native Russia of Mrs. Raissa Berkman Browder, wife of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, on the ground that she had entered this country illegally.

The War Department was reported to have planned production of 12,000 additional bombing airplanes largely with the aid of the automobile industry. This program, to cost possibly $2,000,000,000, is separate from the 12,000 warplane order which President Roosevelt said Great Britain proposed to place in the United States.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau disclosed that the British Government had ordered "a large number" of freight ships in the United States, but did not say whether the orders involved construction of a new shipyard in the United States for exclusive British use.

The Navy announced acquisition of 12 new high-speed oil tankers to extend the fleet's effective radius as far as the Philippines. The vessels travel more than 18 knots an hour and are thus able to keep up with the fleet when it is cruising.

Four shipbuilding companies submitted bids to the Navy for the construction of eight mine sweepers.

The Red Cross is buying $324,000 worth of underwear, socks, stockings and shoes for distribution in Finland, the Treasury Procurement Division announced. The money comes from the $50,000,000 appropriation Congress made for Red Cross purposes.

Charles F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator, announced that President Roosevelt had approved "immediate construction of housing projects in 63 vital defense areas" with $45,762,500 of defense funds. [Details: Page 21.]

Secretary of Labor Perkins said that preliminary estimates showed there were 1,750 strikes during the first nine months this year, or 82 per cent of the number during the corresponding period in 1939. "The number of workers involved in the 1940 period was only 37 per cent as great as in 1939," she said.

The French Embassy disclosed that the French freighter San Francisco sailed from New York for England to remove French citizens from the British Isles to France.

War Summary: Nazi Troop Trains in Rumania

Fast German troop trains were unofficially reported tonight to have passed through Rumania's western Province of Banat, presumably east-bound, and heavy movement of German war supplies was reported on the Timisoara-Brasov Railway.

Invasion ports along the German-held Channel coast, particularly Ostend, were bombed by British R. A. F. pilots, who also found targets in German naval bases and communications centers in Germany. [Details: Page 4.]

Over England German air raiders dropped bombs in approximately 47 areas in raids which were nevertheless described as among the lightest of the aerial attacks. [Details: Page 4.]

Grand Jury Summons Pennsylvania Politicians

Philadelphia (AP)—Top leaders of both major parties in Pennsylvania, including Joseph N. Pew and Democratic State Chairman Meredith Meyers, were summoned today to appear Nov. 7—two days after the election—before a federal grand jury investigating alleged election law violations. The party officials summoned were requested to bring with them financial records showing all funds on hand as of last May 1.

In Africa: Italian Raid 'Device' Fails

Gibraltar raid by Italians on shipping in the harbor with an unexplained "special device" ended in failure, the British report.

British attacks by air on numerous Libyan bases, including the Tobruk naval base, were operated by the air force flying high above a sandstorm.

In Greece: Greeks Claim Counterattack

Greek troops were reported to have counterattacked against the Italians besieging Ioannina (Janina). Italy, however, claimed a five-mile advance in the same region.

Turkey has not yet been asked to enter the Greco-Italian war, Ankara dispatches said. [Details: Page 1.]

Russian planes have not been sent to aid Greece, Tass, official Soviet news agency declared, denying Salonika reports of Russian air assistance to Athens.

Reichstag to Hear Hitler Pronouncement Soon

Geneva, Switzerland (AP)—A Rome dispatch to Telepress, semi-official pro-Fascist news agency with headquarters in Geneva, said the German Reichstag probably would be convened soon "to hear Adolf Hitler tell of decisions of capital importance" reached in his Florence meeting with Premier Mussolini Monday.

Britain Furthers Bolivian Tin Deal

La Paz, Bolivia (AP)—John Phillmore, special envoy from the British Government and the Bank of England, has arrived to conclude agreements with Bolivia for exchange regulations and the purchase of tin. Under the plan, Britain would pay two thirds in gold bullion and the remaining third in pounds sterling to be used exclusively to finance Bolivian purchases within areas under British influence.

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Political Primer

will be found on

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Drys Rallied To Do Duty At Election

Three 'Noes' needed in Massachusetts vote to keep liquor out of dry areas.

"Local option" in regard to legality of liquor sales is being voted on next Tuesday in Arkansas and Idaho, as well as in Massachusetts.

Thus, the Nation's temperance forces are attempting to widen the "bone-dry" areas, which in September of 1939 embraced 6.7 per cent of the Nation's population, as compared with 6.14 per cent the preceding year, according to the latest report of Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Other voting on the liquor question next Tuesday, as reported by the Associated Press, includes: Oklahoma, a constitutional amendment to repeal its bone-dry provision and to legalize liquor sales; and Oregon, a referendum on regulation of the mixing of drinks in public eating places, and an initiative to permit private sale of liquor.

Citizens in every Massachusetts community will decide, at the polls next Tuesday, whether liquor sales shall be allowed in their respective communities. The issue is presented in three local option questions.

Led by the Massachusetts No-License Committee and the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, "dry" forces are urging their followers to vote "no" on each of the three local option questions on the ballot.

The first question asks the voter whether licenses shall be granted locally for sale of "all alcoholic beverages." A "no" answer is necessary to block the granting of such licenses.

The second question asks the voter whether licenses shall be granted locally for sale of beer, ale, and wine. A "no" answer means a "dry" vote.

The third question asks whether licenses shall be granted locally for sale of packaged drinks. A "no" answer is a vote against the sale of such drinks.

Wets Have Advantage

Antiliquor interests are emphasizing that "dry" voters must register their "no" vote on all three questions, not on just one or two, in order to win. On the other hand, the "wet" interests need only vote "yes" on the first question in order to win, since a "yes" victory for that question alone would allow granting of licenses for all type of liquor sales.

The town of Berkley, for example, voted "wet" on the first question, and "dry" on the second and third questions in 1938. But despite these "dry" votes, the

Continued on Page 13, Column 2

Roosevelt Favors 12,000 More Planes for Britain; Why Not? Willkie Asks, I'll Do Better Than That

G.O.P. nominee exudes confidence—Sees surge his way and California now swinging to him.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, EN ROUTE TO CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 31—With increasing directness and force, Wendell L. Willkie is today charging President Roosevelt with utter unreliability in his repeated pledges that he will keep the United States out of war.

And with both candidates using the words of peace, the issue of whether America will have the strength and the will to remain at peace in a warring world is rising to the fore with unmeasurable power in the closing stages of this unpredictable campaign.

Mr. Willkie is himself focusing the full glare of his present speeches upon the war danger under Mr. Roosevelt's record of unkept pledges, and it is possible that the threat of war from Europe which has seemed to do most to weaken the Republican nominee's prospects of winning the election may now contribute much to strengthening them.

Mr. Willkie took immediate note today of President Roosevelt's announcement that he was recommending to the Priority Board that Britain's request for early delivery of 12,000 airplanes be given favorable consideration by remarking at his first stop at Wilmington, Delaware:

Just Ordinary Production

"Why not? If you elect me President that won't even be news. Production of aircraft will be so stepped up that 12,000 planes would be insignificant."

He told his cheering audience at Chester, Pa., that the opposition was getting so desperate that it was hiring hecklers to attend his meetings. He said that he was getting reports every day, every hour, that were showing an irresistible surge which could not fail to bring about his election. He declared that "even California is now coming my way."

"The President's arguments in this campaign dealing mostly with local issues," Mr. Willkie contended, "are having no more effect on the people than the boos from hired hecklers who turn up at our meetings."

As Mr. Willkie rode into New Jersey and all along his route from the train to the Trenton War Memorial, where he spoke, his reception was far different from the cool reception he had in this State three weeks ago. He was greeted as the "champion who came back," who had carried his campaign from political depression to political prosperity.

He centered his appeal on the peril to democracy arising from the third term and what it stands

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Government for all or few is election problem: Page 2.
Text of Willkie's Baltimore speech: Page 7.

By a Staff Photographer

Acknowledging Boston Ovation

President Roosevelt, his son, John Roosevelt, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, who introduced the President at the Boston Garden rally, photographed during the wild cheering for the Chief Executive.

President promises huge cheering Boston crowd American boys will not be sent overseas.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 31—Massachusetts, the Nation's cradle of liberty, swung into the last few days of the political campaign today after showing to President Roosevelt that its citizens are with him in his every effort short of war to aid Great Britain to smash the military might of the totalitarian powers.

Playing his audience as a musician handles a fine violin, at the Boston Garden last night, packed with an audience of more than 20,000 persons, the President received thunderous cheers as he announced his approval of British requests to purchase 12,000 more war planes in the United States, in addition to the 14,000 previously ordered.

He was cheered when he said, "I have asked that the request be given most sympathetic consideration by the Priorities Board."

The wildly pro-Roosevelt throng reacted similarly when he told that "After three months of blitzkrieg in the air, the strength of the Royal Air Force is actually greater now than when the attack began. This increase in strength despite battle losses is due in part to the purchases made from American airplane industries."

Eager to Aid Britain

The Boston Garden audience was a typical Boston Democratic crowd which made even more impressive the enthusiasm with which it greeted the President's "aid to Britain" remarks for prior to the war anti-British sentiment was prevalent among Boston Irish-Americans.

While the crowd was obviously in favor of "aid to Britain short of war" it also was definitely against intervention by armed United States forces for applause was heard when Mr. Roosevelt reiterated that "your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars."

The speech was devoted mainly to an outline of United States defense activities, to an attack upon Republican fitness to handle a national program and to GOP opposition to the New Deal's farm program.

The President ridiculed GOP claims that the defense program had slowed down and said, "we are going ahead full speed."

Cites Naval Increase

Outlining expansion of the Navy as the nation's first line of defense, the President pointed out that in seven years the number of ships in commission has been increased from 193 to 337 and the personnel has been raised from 106,000 men to 210,000.

"Our objective," he added, "is to keep any potential attacker as far from our continental shores as we can." He referred in this connection to recent requirement of naval and air bases in British territories in the Atlantic.

Employing sarcasm to its fullest extent Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that in 1938 the majority of Republican members in Congress "voted against building any additional battleships."

"What kind of political shenanigans are these?" he asked. "Can such people be trusted with national defense?"

The vast audience responded immediately with a thundering "No."

Building Up of Army

The President then swung into an outline of the progress achieved in building up the United States Army, which, he said, with National Guardsmen, now includes more than 436,000 enlisted men. He insisted the officers and men of the Army and National Guard are the "finest in the world." He added that they will be the nucleus for training young men called under the Selective Service Act.

The Chief Executive charged "campaign orators seek to tear down the morale of the Ameri-

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Text of Roosevelt speech in Boston Garden: Page 8.

Plane Speedup Held Keyed To Auto, Machine Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Greatly increased participation by the automobile industry in the production of airplane parts, coupled with Government insistence that plane-production machinery be given absolute priority in the Nation's machine shops provide the only means whereby the country can supply Britain with the thousands of planes ordered here within any foreseeable time, plane production experts believe.

Warning the Nation not to interpret President Roosevelt's statement that the way is being cleared to produce an additional 12,000 planes for Britain as an indication that these will be available shortly, persons close to the plane industry point out that serious bottlenecks still exist in the machinery for producing plane engines and that it will be some time before mass production is reached, despite the current rapid expansion of facilities.

From sources close to Anglo-American plane negotiations it is learned that the United States is now sending Britain approximately 300 planes a month and that it is probable that this number will not be higher than 500 by next June, with perhaps 750 by late in the fall of next year.

No Further Investments

These same sources say that Great Britain has already invested some $100,000,000 in plane-plant expansion in this country and that no further British investments are contemplated at the present time. They point out that Britain would be glad to spend additional sums but that it must wait for an expansion of the machine tool industry, which itself must wait for the training of more skilled workmen.

Meanwhile, America's mighty automobile industry is reported to have entered into the production of plane parts to a much greater degree than is generally realized, one airplane company alone having recently let a $75,000,000 subcontract to one of the company's major automobile concerns.

Another spur to increased production and one which is being utilized to the fullest by Army experts is the standardization and simplification of the aircraft under production, both for this country's armed forces and for the British. This process is expected to facilitate the entry of the automobile industry into the field of plane mass-production.

Deferment Foreseen

According to explanations offered here, the 12,000 planes for Britain mentioned by President Roosevelt in his Boston speech will be produced over and above the 14,000 planes already ordered by Britain and whose production is being dovetailed with America's own two-year aerial rearmament program.

As visualized by commercial producers here, these 12,000 planes will be manufactured through the expansion of facilities and will be adjunct to, rather than a part of the current production schedules. Since there are not yet sufficient facilities to produce within a reasonable time the planes already ordered, it is expected that start of production of the 12,000 will have to be deferred for a while.

Little concern was expressed here today over a reported lack of engines for the Army's huge four-engined Flying-Fortress type bombers. Commenting on the fact that Flying Fortresses were reportedly being flown from the Boeing plant in Seattle to Sacramento where the engines would be removed and shipped back to Seattle to be used in powering other bodies, production experts in Washington admitted that there was a shortage of engines needed for the giant planes but said that it was being remedied.

Shortage of Pilots

They expressed the opinion that the flying fortress frames would not be lying in Sacramento without engines for long and pointed out that even were the planes equipped with engines at this time they could not be used because of a shortage of pilots trained to handle their intricate mechanism. It is held that engine and body production will be fully co-ordinated by the time there are sufficient pilots to fly the big bombers.

Intimate Message from Willkie Train

What Lifted Willkie's Campaign From the Depths? Willkie Himself, Mostly, Correspondents Say, and They Agree It Is Now in the Heights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

However this election comes out—and it is coming out—there is one matter which every political writer is concerned about, which every Democrat is worried about and which every Republican is pleased but uncertain about.

That is, what has reclaimed Wendell L. Willkie's campaign from the depths in early October? Has he done this single-handedly? Have there been factors quite apart from Mr. Willkie himself? It has undoubtedly been both, and with the actual voting just around the bend it may be of interest to look briefly at some of the reasons why the Republican nominee appeared to have little chance of winning a month ago and appears to have a good chance of winning today.

Foremost, the man himself has refused to accept either defeat or the appearance of defeat and it is evident that his dogged, Herculean campaign, animated by almost evangelic zeal, finally caught the admiration and respect of the people.

And the very fact that he has carried his challenge and his appeal into the most unsympathetic and frigid political territory, where he knew he would get boos and couldn't be sure he wouldn't get missiles, finally began to win esteem from friend and foe alike. It wasn't a show. Mr. Willkie believed in his cause and wanted to talk to these people.

Stumbled But Recovered

After fumbling in Chicago, after slipping in his speeches through southern Illinois, after making mistakes on his trip west, Mr. Willkie reclaimed his dignity and improved the tone and content of his speeches.

After embracing the basic social reforms of the New Deal—embracing them to a point which caused some to say that he was approving everything but the third term, Mr. Willkie began to draw more sharply and discernibly the gulf between himself and Mr. Roosevelt—the thesis that New Deal methods, whatever their motives, were headed toward the destruction of private enterprise and into some form of statism.

Apart from anything the candidate himself could say or do, the slacking off of the acuteness of the war and Britain's increasingly stalwart defense have helped Mr. Willkie's candidacy, for they have released attention from Europe and turned it to America. The turn of the war to the Balkans and southwestern Europe may even help this trend since it relieves the immediate strain on Britain.

Paradoxically, the enrollment for conscription and the actual drawing of the draftees is benefiting Mr. Willkie. It brings the war so close to home, that the first tendency is to shrink back and turn to a government which the people believe will be least likely to take the Nation to war. Correspondents who have been making independent surveys cite the lull in the Battle of Britain and the draft as the two strongest influences operating in behalf of Mr. Willkie.

Uncertainty Helps Willkie

It has become apparent more recently that this is going to be an unpredictable election and likely to be a very closely contested election. This prospect has aided Mr. Willkie. The reason is, that many Democrats in many close States did not want to bolt their party if they saw little chance of affecting the result by doing so. As there now is a very strong chance that such independent voting will influence the outcome, the appeal to the Democrats is greater.

And finally, as a postscript, one question about the pre-election polls, Dr. Gallup and such. Are they faced with something this year which is just going to spoil everything for them? In a word, Are they faced with a revolt against being polled? Citizens don't have to tell Dr. Gallup's questioners how they are going to vote if they don't want to, and there is not a little evidence that a lot of voters don't want to.

As an illustration, a newspaper in Fort Wayne, Ind., took a wide house-to-house poll lately, their representatives calling at the door and asking all voting members of each family how they stood. It came out 53 per cent for Willkie. But, with each person orally polled, the paper gave him a ballot—which, in effect, became a secret ballot—and asked that it be marked and mailed to the office as confirmation. The secret poll form from these same people came out 65 per cent for Willkie.

It is the uncertainties, the imponderables, like this one which make the election of 1940 particularly worth going to the ballot box next Tuesday to decide it where it has to be decided—and incidentally put political writers out of their misery and perhaps put the public opinion polls in their place.

J. Roscoe Drummond.

Mediterranean Rule at Stake In Duce's War

Greeks say aid of Turks not needed — British stocks in Middle East rushed to Greece.

By the Associated Press

Britain's Royal Air Force tonight reported extension of its operations in the Eastern Mediterranean as a result of Italy's invasion of Greece.

A communiqué told of reconnaissance flights over Greek and Italian coastal waters during one of which a big Italian bomber was shot down in flames.

In London, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield urged in a radio broadcast that violent blows be struck against Italy at once.

Greek troops fighting in torrential rains and mud along a 100-mile front, well out ahead of the Metaxas Line, were reported resisting the Italian invasion so successfully that Greece has decided it does not need Turkish help.

Semi-official quarters in Ankara, Capital of Turkey, said Greece had informed the Turkish Government that it can stem the Italian assault alone.

As a result, these quarters said, Turkey will enter the four-day-old Balkan struggle only "in case of a Bulgarian attack on Greece, or if Turkey's national interests are endangered."

Greek troops were reported to have counter attacked north of the besieged city of Ioannina (Janina). Athens advices said the Greeks had stormed and recaptured a strategic hill. Italian sources, however, claimed to have advanced five miles along the Kalamas River as a part of their push toward Ioannina. [Details: Page 6.]

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Oct. 31—Italy's invasion of Greece is regarded here as the first of a series of Axis moves for control of the Mediterranean, aimed at driving the British out of all their naval bases except those around Egypt, Palestine, and possibly Turkey.

Reports today that Britain has been landing troops at islands off the Greek coast indicate moves to counter this program by obtaining new bases and strategic points.

For the Axis plan is clearly to obtain possession of the whole northern seaboard of the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to the Dardanelles and also the southern seaboard from Tangiers to Sidi Barrani in Egypt. In any case the Axis appears to aim at dissipating Britain's naval concentrations and opening a general battle for the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile British diplomacy in the Middle East is unusually active. As an instance, a leading political personality of the Moslems has already left Trans Jordan for Cairo, where he is to discuss with Middle Eastern statesmen the policy of Moslems in the menaced regions. The Turkish press—probably as a spur to Syrian resistance to the Axis — is forecasting that a united Moslem front will result from this visit.

War Stocks Down

The strategic discussions at Istanbul and Ankara, where for the past week or two British envoys to the different Balkan states have been in touch with Greek and Turkish diplomats, are understood to have been fruitful, and military aid for Greece is being rapidly launched from Britain's Middle East war stock.

Moreover, following the recent visit to Egypt of War Secretary Anthony Eden comes the report that Britain is about to defray most of the cost of the elaborate Egyptian building program that will provide roads, bridges, barracks and defenses.

It further is proposed here that about 25,000 Greeks of military age in Egypt should feinforce Britain's Libyan frontier and the proposal has been warmly welcomed by a spokesman in Cairo for the Greeks.

Informed circles here were not

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16 States Likely to Ignore New Deal Thanksgiving Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—As many as 16 states may continue to disregard President Roosevelt's change in the date of Thanksgiving this year, a survey by the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress discloses.

States expected to celebrate the old Thanksgiving on Nov. 28, rather than the New Deal holiday, on Nov. 21, are Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Vermont.

The Library's list is compiled from a survey made by the American Retail Federation, which was instrumental in getting President Roosevelt to set the earlier Thanksgiving date in order to lengthen the Christmas shopping period. Until the Governors' proclamations are actually issued or other official announcement is made, dates listed cannot be regarded as final, it was emphasized.

'Europe in Transition'

Fifth of 13 Articles

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1940 Problem: Government for All or Few?

Battle of America—XI

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

At stake in the "Battle of America" is the question of whether the Government is to represent all the people, or only or especially the underprivileged. It is the question of whether redistribution and humanitarianism are to be the primary purpose of the Government.

Parliamentary democracy, or republican government, or the representative system, was originally set up as a middle-class or capitalist form of government. It superseded the absolute monarchies which a few centuries ago had, in turn risen on the ruins of feudalism. The men who wrote the Constitution and set up the United States were property owners. There was a property qualification in the ballot, and in those days it was thought that a man who had no property was not responsible enough to vote. Manhood suffrage was introduced, state by state, only about a century ago.

When it was introduced, Daniel Webster warned that "Manhood suffrage and private property are incompatible." In Europe the Socialists set out intentionally to make this so, but the two things were made compatible in this country, as Henry Adams described in his autobiography, by the invention of machines—political machines—which collected votes at retail and delivered them wholesale.

By and large, free enterprise and the open frontier opened enough opportunities for most of the unpropertied, and party machines gave enough favors to the rest to keep the poor and low-incomed people from voting en bloc as such.

The Republican Party stood for a minimum of government (except on the tariff and the gold standard) and the Democratic Party came in as a party of periodic short-lived protests only when the combination of free enterprise, open frontier, and machine politics, failed to keep the underprivileged from thinking of themselves as a separate and resentful class in the community.

Change in Government

After the World War republican or representative government was gradually replaced in Europe by mass-minded democracies, and with the New Deal in this country, a class-conscious vote being cast by the underprivileged against the successful and the secure. This has become the primary mandate of the New Deal—the class-conscious vote of the self-consciously underprivileged. It is a mandate based on the assumption that the wealth and security of the few is at the expense of the mass of lower-income and no-income folks.

This is, fundamentally, a Marxian assumption. From it comes the mandate of the President to redistribute the Nation's wealth to the poor and underprivileged, and, to put it baldly, to strike down any other power in the community except that of the Government. This is "the revolt of the masses."

The logical conclusion of this is a community built on something like a tribal or absolute monarchistic system, with a single figure at the head, and virtual equality of income, power, and authority throughout the rest of the community. It means that society would consist of virtually nothing but a Leader and The Masses—a "monolithic" state or community, with all the intermediate and minor personalities eliminated from authority.

Overboard, of course, would go the "sanctity of contracts," placed by middle-class property-owning philosophers above The State, and also the "checks and balances" of representative bodies and the judiciary. These two would be embodied in the person of the Great Leader. Private property, as Webster threatened, would of course go out the window, except for minor items such as clothing, hand tools, automobiles, etc.

Government of Men

Much of this trend will be furthered by a victory of the New Deal party, and much reversed by a Republican victory, as goes without saying among most voters. Already the Presidential office is being elevated and Congress and the judiciary are being weakened. Individualist after individualist both from the shell of the Democratic Party and from among the Republicans are being disregarded, while supporters of the President become more and more satellites and he becomes more and more "indispensable."

Even Mr. Willkie repeats: "I will do this" and "I will do that" as though Congress and a hostile Senate were of comparatively minor importance. Government takes over more and more of the functions of business, and government becomes government of men rather than laws—in fact of A Man. Bookkeeping, budgeting, and Congressional control of the purse strings of the State are regarded as of minor importance. Tax laws are loaded, as far as possible, against the rich and the powerful in the name of humanity. To paraphrase the envious Cassius, the President "doth bestride the narrow world, like a Colossus, and we petty men, creep in and out between his legs, to find ourselves ignoble graves."

This is what the Republicans mean when they warn against the Third Term, against dictatorship, and against One-Man Rule. The strongest, most authoritative, and most secure, of them, of course, are jealous of losing their power, their authority, and their security. They have already lost a great deal and all signs indicate they will lose much more.

But there are reasons for thinking that the underprivileged and the class-conscious poor would not gain what the others lost—in fact would lose heavily in material as well as spiritual values—which, in economics, nearly always go together.

In the first place, mere income redistribution cannot go far. According to the Treasury returns for 1936, which was a good year, all the personal net incomes in the country, if sliced off above $50,000, would bring the Treasury only about $1,900,000,000, and if sliced off about $5,000 would bring only a shade above $9,000,000,000, or less than the current budget.

And of course if this kind of slicing were done, the incomes to be sliced would drop sharply.

Then a good deal of the Treasury's income comes from taxes which discourage wage-paying outlays. That is to say, if they weren't paid in taxes they would be spent in corporate or private outlays anyway which give just as much employment as if the Government did the spending. The money goes round and round. And other taxes, like that on capital gains, actually discourage the round-and-round process.

Employment Discouraged

In recent years, so large have Government outlays grown, that taxes which both tax and redistribute at the same time have reached a point where they discourage more employment than they create, and Congress has had to dig down into the poor man's pocket with excise taxes, pay-roll taxes, and the like.

A booklet of the Republican National Committee claims that the percentage of Federal taxes today "falling primarily, but not exclusively on low-income groups" is now over 50 per cent as against something round 40 per cent in the 1920's. Whether this is so or not, the trend is bound to go in that direction if the public votes to keep the Government class-conscious.

The humbling of all strong private persons costs the community substantially in initiative and enthusiasm, as witness the comparative slowness of recovery in this country and the hard core of perhaps 7,000,000 still unemployed. Only a multiplication of the violence already done to budget balancing could enable the Government, however well-intentioned toward the underprivileged, to make up for this loss of employment and personal hope.

Moreover, there is no unselfish Leader. The strongest barriers in any community against a Leader's ambition are the tussling ambitions of lesser leaders, and with the power of business destroyed, the unpropertied and underprivileged have no further buffers. Business vs. Government is a very effective check-and-balance system, and no other effective block on dictatorships ever has been discovered except the authority of the Medieval Church.

This was shown in the history of the new economic policy in Russia between 1922 and 1927. To increase the "tempo" of flagging Russian economics, Lenin advised the Communist Party to relax its throttling grasp on private business. But as business grew it became obvious that absolute party power could not survive an energetic private business competition. The policy was reversed, private enterprise was re-destroyed, and now Russia has returned to its traditional absolutism.

Moreover, as The Leader and his government replace business, and are unable to provide the promised green pastures, war has traditionally proved the one cement that will bind the country together. For the transfer of more and more economic decisions from the market to the government stimulates pressure groups, discontent, and class feelings instead of appeasing them. Envy, as a leading political motive, seems usually to lead to even more destructive motives, which can finally be held in check only by the rise of a plausible and ruthless man to absolute power—a man more like Adolf Hitler, Joseph Stalin, or Huey Long than like the present third-term candidate.

Whether America will risk further steps along that road is really the essential issue in the current "Battle of America." How the problems of poverty, unemployment, deficits, and money, are to be worked out remains to be seen. If the Republicans win they will have to be unprecedentedly inventive, courageous, radical, and imaginative. But, meantime, both sides have joined issue on the question of whether the Government is to be primarily devoted to class-conscious re-distribution, with all the risks involved, or whether American tradition will have to give way in some other less risky direction.

Wonders of Research: 'Klystron'

New power tube pours forth energy waves which will light bulbs without wires.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Westinghouse

Dispenses Radio Power Beams

Known as the "Klystron," engineers believe this tube, which transmits power through space, will some day make it possible for homes to be lighted with power picked up from the air as radio programs are now received.

A picture of homes illuminated some day by power picked up from the air as we now pick up radio programs was drawn a bit more realistically for 100 college deans and professors from 75 institutions recently assembled at the Bloomfield, N. J., lamp research laboratories of Westinghouse to hear of late investigations in the field of electricity.

They saw at first hand a new type power generator called the "Klystron," also ultra high speed X ray apparatus, fluorescent lighting and ultra violet radiation.

Showing how power may be beamed through the air even today, each person in the auditorium held aloft a flashlight bulb to which was attached a short antenna. As the "Klystron" poured forth energy waves, these were focused through space by a six-foot horn causing the bulbs to become lighted as though connected to storage batteries.

Among the uses for the Klystron it is conceived that it could be employed to increase greatly the number of television transmission channels; the number of messages transmitted stimultaneously over a telephone wire, or for an improved means of aircraft navigation. According to G. Edward Pendray, assistant to the President of Westinghouse, the list of possible uses seems limited only by imagination and the instrument's relative efficiency as compared with existing methods of transmitting power. Mr. Pendray recently addressed the Westinghouse Veterans' Employees' Association in Pittsburgh, reviewing new company researches from electronics to efforts at producing the long-sought atomic power.

One Less Reich Monopoly

One more export on which Germany has held a virtual monopoly until this year, the manufacture of super-thin cover glasses for microscope slides, is probably lost business to the Reich forever. This vital glass product can now be made in the United States, its manufacturing secrets having been uncovered by the combined genius of American chemists and industrialists on the eve of exhaustion of the supply in the western hemisphere.

Hostilities in Europe have long since halted import of this precious glass, but researchers of the American Window Glass Company have perfected a substitute product pronounced by Government and civil experts alike as equal in every respect to the German product, produced under a closely guarded secret formula. The glass, to be known commercially as Lustra cover glass, is extremely thin and practically colorless. Its thickness varies from 5-1,000 of an inch to 10-1,000 of an inch as compared with normal window glass that is 91-1,000 of an inch thick. Only a few glass cutters in America are trained and skilled to cut this new glass, hence most of it will be shipped to an establishment near Philadelphia by air express or a specially-built shock-proof truck. A puff of wind will easily shatter the larger sheets.

* * *

Conductive Rubber

Rubber, long considered one of the best electrical insulators, can now be made to conduct electricity. Science Service says either natural or synthetic rubber can be so treated. All of which means that power transmission belts can now be made to discharge their static electricity, and if transmission belts then why not treat gasoline truck tires and eliminate those clanking chains dragged along behind for this purpose?

* * *

New Exploding Bullet

Two Swiss inventors have applied for a United States patent for an exploding bullet which can be fired from conventional rifles and machine guns to rip open the wing and fuselage coverings of planes, instead of merely making a hole.

Boon to Green Wood

Paul S. Hanway and Associates of Ridgefield Park, N. J., have a method for injecting phenol formaldehyde resins into green wood and at the same time extracting moisture, thus making the wood warp proof, fire resistant, and rot proof.

The end product can be turned out at prices from one half to a third of the cost of natural hardwoods, it is claimed. It has defense possibilities in planes, ships, guns and machine gun mountings, as well as peacetime uses for shoe lasts, shuttles, bowling alleys, and furniture.

Nylon That Repels Water

Nylon, the wonder laboratory fiber made from coal, limestone and water, is to have an additional characteristic added to its reputation for long wearing. It will be treated to repel water. Stockings made from waterproofed Nylon will thus be splash-proof. Impregnation with 2 per cent of stearamidomethylene, a pryidinum chloride, is the answer.

News Centers in Near East: How They Got Their Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As the pace of conflict quickens in the Mediterranean, news reports repeatedly refer to places whose derivations are found in the Arabic, Greek, Phoenician, Semitic, Turkish, or Latin tongues. A bulletin from the National Geographic Society explains briefly the origin of a number of more frequently-mentioned place names in the area.

Nile—The Phoenicians referred to the course of Egypt's river as Nahal (the Valley), and the Greeks modified Nahal to Nilus, which became Nile in English.

Cairo—A contraction of the original Arab name, Masr el-Kahira—the victorious capital—which was bestowed when an Arabian conqueror who founded the city in 970 A. D. saw Mars, planet of war and victory, in the skies on his right hand.

Alexandria—Named after Alexander the Great, conquering King of Macedon, who founded 12 cities, bestowing his own name on each. Alexandria, Egypt, was the first and greatest.

Port Said—The vital port at the northern entrance to the Suez Canal was named for Said Pasha, khedive of Egypt when the Canal was begun in 1859. Said means "the fortunate."

Ismailia—British defense-headquarters on the Suez Canal, was so-called in honor of Ismail Pasha, extravagant khedive of Egypt from 1863 to 1879.

Bengasi—Capital, seaport, and naval base of eastern Libya gets its name from the Arabic words ben (son) and ghazi (conqueror), the combination standing for "son of the conqueror."

Tripoli—Capital and chief city of western Libya and of the colony as a whole, is from the Greek, tripolis, meaning "three cities."

Malta—Is a corruption of the Phoenician word melita or refuge. The island won this name because of its excellent harbors.

Gibraltar—Mighty British fortress at the western gate of the Mediterranean, derives its name from the Arabic, gibel-al-Tarik or the mountain of Tarik. Tarik, a one-eyed Berber chief, captured the rock in 711, thus opening the way for Moorish power in Spain.

Palestine—From the Greek Palaestina, land of the Philistines, and Philistine means "stranger."

Jaffa—Seaport in Palestine, was Jophe—the white, shining place—from a bold cliff of white chalk.

Tel Aviv—Also in Palestine, from "tel"—hill—and "aviv"—spring—hence "hill of spring."

Beirut—In the Lebanese Republic, is from the Semitic B'eroth, meaning "springs."

Rhodes—Capital of the Italian Dodecanese Islands and an important naval base. From the Greek rhodos (rose), and therefore "the island of roses."

Dodecanese—The name of this predominantly Greek-populated group of islands is compounded from the modern Greek dodeca meaning twelve and nisi meaning island. Now, however, the group name covers thirteen islands, instead of twelve.

Cyclades—The group of Greek islands scattered in the Aegean Sea southeast of Attica was so named by the ancients because they are ranged very roughly in a circle—cyclus—around the sacred isle of Delos.

Athens—Named after Athene, goddess of wisdom. Some authorities guess that her name comes from the root word ath, "a long-handled spear," a weapon which Athene traditionally carried.

Thessalonike (Salonika) — Salonika is a contraction of Thessalonike who, as a half-sister of Alexander the Great, was honored by having the important Macedonian port named after her.

Istanbul (Constantinople)—Istanbul, originally the name of only a part of the city but now the preferred name for Turkey's largest and most strategic city, is from the Greek words for "into the city." According to another derivation, Istanbul is a corruption of islam, which means true believing, and bol, meaning copious: hence "abounding in the true faith." Constantinople, the name bestowed on the city by Constantine the Great when he founded the city in 328 A. D. on the site of ancient Byzantium, is from Constantine and the Greek word polis (city): therefore, Constantine's city.

Dardanelles—The narrow waterway connecting the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmara was so-called after the old Greek city of Dardanus which once stood on its shores. Dardanus was the legendary son of Zeus and Electra.

Bosporus — The name of the short strait joining the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara is made up of the Greek words bos (ox) and poros (a ford) and thus is a Greek version of the English, Oxford. According to legend, Zeus fell in love with Io and changed her into a heifer to protect her from the jealous wrath of Hera. In the course of her wanderings, pursued by the gadfly sent by Hara, Io swam across the strait, and from this event the waterway took its present name.

Sea of Marmara—From the Latin marmor meaning marble because fine marble was obtained from an island in it.

Federal Inquiry Into Fees For Defense Hiring Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Demands were made here today for an investigation of union-enforced hiring conditions at the new United States defense encampments, including the practice of levying an $80 "initiation fee" by a local of the American Federation of Labor's carpenters' union on all non-union workers seeking carpentry jobs at Fort Dix, N. J.

A similar initiation fee of $75, charged to carpentry applicants at Fort Edwards, Mass., and a fee of $55 at Fort Meade, Md., was revealed in a survey yesterday which apparently bore out the charges made recently by Westbrook Pegler, columnist, who disclosed the fee situation.

No rebate on the fees is given workers who fail to measure up to employer's standards, it was said, although the unions have authorized the payment of the initiation dues in installments to ease the plight of job applicants without ready cash or who fear their positions may not last. At Fort Dix, Fort Edwards and Fort Meade, it was reported, job applicants are allowed to pay $20 down and $10 a week until the initiation levy is paid in full.

An additional practice at Fort Dix, which incensed members of the New York locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the A. F. of L., was declared to be that of requiring union carpenters from other sections applying for work at Fort Dix to pay the union local there a sum equal to the difference between the initiation fee they paid back home and the $80 fee charged by the Burlington County local. This meant that New York unionists had to pay the Burlington County organization $30 if their home fee was $50 and $20 if it was $60.

New York members were so aroused over this extra fee that Charles W. Hanson, New York State President of the carpenters' union, has protested to the offices of the parent union in Indianapolis, with a demand for an investigation. He declared that the United Brotherhood officials had assured him they would look into the charges.

A suggestion by employers that the union alter its rules to allow non-union men a few days' trial work before the initiation fee was levied was rejected by the Burlington County local, it was said. The carpenters' union has a closed shop agreement covering all sections of the nation, with the George A. Fuller Company, of New York, which has the contract for construction at Fort Dix.

Hull Annoyed by 'Politics'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has taken polite but round-about exception to two comments of Wendell L. Willkie, but shows no signs of entering the Presidential campaign as a partisan, and yesterday displayed obvious irritation when asked to comment on columnists' reports that he might stay on in the Willkie Cabinet if the Republicans are successful. Without replying yes or no to the report, he declared that the reports themselves seem to smack of politics, and that he most strongly disapproves of their circulation through the country. When reminded that recently he declared that in an emergency he would tender his services to the country in any post, even to that of a doorman, Mr. Hull replied that there had been no politics in that statement.

Mr. Hull has differed with Mr. Willkie on the subject of Argentine beef exports, and has courageously defended his reciprocal trade agreements in a formal statement when these were attacked by Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican Vice-Presidential candidate. Today he was asked to comment on Mr. Willkie's statement last night on Russia. Mr. Willkie said in part: "We have consistently expressed our sympathy for Britain—and the need for aid to Britain. Yet just a few weeks ago we released a shipment of $7,000,000 worth of machine tools to Russia, the ally of Germany. . . . As President I will not help to mechanize the Red Army so that it can carry out its purposes. We shall feel well content to mechanize the Army of the United States."

Mr. Hull declined to take direct issue with Mr. Willkie over this release, but gave his own interpretation of the events which he said were common knowledge and an old story.

He indicated that arms tools would not be released for export if they were needed in the United States.

Court Dismisses Hand Bill Charge

DEARBORN, Mich., Oct. 31 (AP)—Municipal Judge Lila M. Neuenfelt today dismissed, on the grounds that the statute was unconstitutional, a charge that R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), violated a Dearborn ordinance prohibiting distribution of hand bills at gates of the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant.

Citing a recent decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals which upheld the Ford Company's right to distribute anti-union pamphlets to its employees, Judge Neuenfelt said the corresponding rights of the union must be upheld also.

A union spokesman said the U. A. W.-C. I. O. would resume distribution of hand bills at the Ford plant "within 48 hours." During such a distribution in May, 1937, three union leaders were beaten severely. The Court of Appeals decision recently held the Ford Company responsible for the fighting.

Archbishop Spellman Is Roosevelt Luncheon Guest

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Back from a campaign tour of Connecticut and Massachusetts, President Roosevelt spent a large part of his morning today discussing world affairs with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

In the afternoon, the Chief Executive had a leisurely luncheon with Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York.

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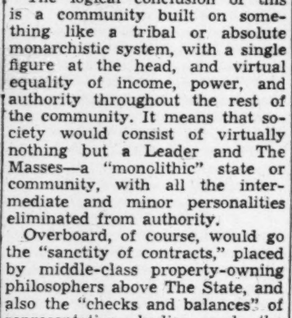
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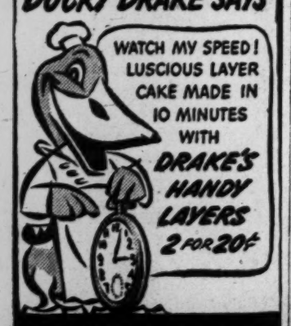

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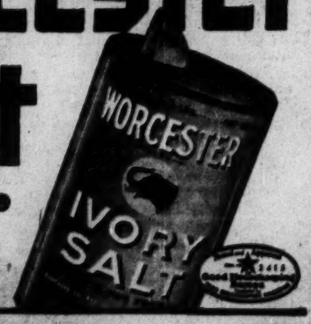

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Employment and Business in the Campaign

Two conflicting philosophies meet head-on in the current campaign arguments of President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie, his opponent, over business and employment. The Republican nominee holds that encouragement to industry would furnish the best answer to unemployment in the form of more jobs. The Executive emphasizes the reforms of the last eight years and asserts business is already flourishing.

The essence of the two positions may be gathered from two speeches by each candidate—Mr. Roosevelt's to the Teamsters' Union on September 11 and at Philadelphia on October 24; Mr. Willkie's at Seattle on September 23 and at Pittsburgh, October 4.

New Deal Claims

Before the teamsters' convention Mr. Roosevelt emphasized the establishment of the right of collective bargaining by organized labor and enumerated other accomplishments of the New Deal thus:

> Fair minimum wages are being established for workers in industry; decent maximum hours and days of labor have been set, to bring about an American standard of living and recreation; child labor has been outlawed in practically all factories; a system of employment exchanges has been created; machinery has been set up and strengthened and successfully used for the mediation of labor disputes.
>
> Over them all has been created a shelter of social security.

Elaborating this social security provision, he said at Philadelphia:

> More than 42,000,000 employees are now members of the old-age pension system. An additional 2,000,000 men and women, over 65 years of age, are now receiving cash grants each month.
>
> Twenty-nine million employees have been brought under the protection of unemployment insurance.

With these social advances Mr. Willkie makes no quarrel. In fact, he adopts them with gusto. At Pittsburgh he declared:

> I was for the National Labor Relations Act before it was passed—I was for it after it was passed—and I am for it now.
>
> I subscribe, without reservation, to the principle of collective bargaining by representatives of labor's free choice. . . .
>
> I give my solemn word that fair minimum wages . . . will be established, and the law enforced. . . .
>
> I hate starvation wages. I hate the sweatshops. I despise any man who profits unjustly by those who labor. . . .
>
> I stand for maximum hour legislation. . . .
>
> I believe in social security and I believe it should be extended to those who do not now enjoy it. But . . . your social security does you no good . . . if you are paying it into a government that will not, at the rate it is spending, be able to pay you back.

Issue of Unemployment

The effects of the National Labor Relations Act, he holds, have been spoiled by bad administration, and he believes it could be improved by better administration. But the great point of his attack on the New Deal is the charge that the high hopes which America entertained for it "have been dashed on the rock of unemployment." Said Mr. Willkie:

> In seven years the New Deal has been unable to lick the problem of jobs. Today there are 9,600,000 persons out of work. And that's a quarter million more men than were out of work four years ago.
>
> The New Dealers have come to think of unemployment as the normal way of things. To them, the 9,600,000 unemployed have become a statistic. But this isn't a statistic. It's a tragedy. It's a personal tragedy for men who once did useful work who are now desperately looking for jobs—productive jobs at decent standards.

"How to Make Jobs"

At Seattle he gave his convictions as to how those jobs could be provided:

> Business makes jobs—little business, big business, corporations, partnerships and small companies. Under our system if we are going to have jobs we must have employers. . . .
>
> Today, we have even fewer business enterprises per thousand of population than we had in 1929. Measured by the standard of our previous growth, we are short about 700,000 . . . employers.
>
> Taking an average across the country, . . . it takes about $4,000 of investment to make one job.
>
> Now there are two things about that $4,000 that you must understand.
>
> In the first place, neither you nor anybody else will put up that $4,000 unless there is some chance of making a profit on it. That profit is what you earn from the factory that the workers are using.
>
> Now there is a second thing we must understand about that $4,000. The man who invests it must be given a clear chance by the government to make his factory work. But the New Deal has not done that. The New Deal has been hostile to employers. It has attacked them for almost everything they do or fail to do.

The courses government could take to relieve this situation, says the G. O. P. candidate, are three: (1) It could eliminate red tape by reducing the number of reports a business man must fill out at the expense of time from his work. (2) It should systematize the tax structure so as to tax businesses that are making a profit but not discourage employers from starting new business or hiring more workers. (3) It should stabilize the economic system as much as possible so that employers may know what to expect.

Administration Reply

To this general attack President Roosevelt replied at Philadelphia by characterizing it a "falsification" when "Republican leaders talk about American business, how it cannot make a profit, how little confidence it has in this Administration, and how this Administration hates business."

He continued:

> We know, if we but look at the record, that American business, big and small business, is way up above the level of 1932, and on a much sounder footing than it was even in the Twenties. . . .
>
> Our national income has nearly doubled since 1932, from thirty-nine billions up to the rate of seventy-four billions in 1940. If you consider the lower cost of living today, the national income is even higher now than in the great boom year of 1929. . . .
>
> Now as to corporation profits. They were a minus quantity in 1932. Corporations as a whole showed losses of almost four billion dollars that year. By now, eight years later, that deficit has been wiped out, and corporations are reporting profits of four billion dollars a year.
>
> The output of our factories and mines is now almost 13 per cent greater than at the peak of 1929—1929, mind you, not 1932. It is at the highest level ever recorded.
>
> For the American people as a whole, the great body of its citizens, the standard of living has increased well above that of 1929.

Upon these opposing estimates of the Nation's economy rests in part the outcome of the election.

States to Watch In Election Returns

What are the States to watch as the returns come in election night?

At least ten States are vital to the outcome.

And of these, three—Ohio, New York and Illinois—are all-important. Wendell L. Willkie needs all three to win and President Roosevelt must carry at least one.

The ten vital States in order of their importance are as follows:

Ohio	Massachusetts
New York	Wisconsin
Illinois	Michigan
Missouri	California
Indiana	Iowa

This order is selected on the basis of a composite rating that takes into consideration three factors: the size of the electoral vote of the State, the number of times in which these States have supported presidential winners in the last ten elections, and the reported closeness of the contests between the two candidates in these states this year.

By a formula averaging these different factors together the most likely pivotal States have been determined.

States "Right" Since 1900

Only four States in the Union have consistently indicated the successful candidate in presidential elections during the last 40 years—Kansas, Ohio, North Dakota and Wyoming. Maryland has been "right" in its popular vote every election since 1888, but divided its electors in 1904 and 1908 in choosing them by districts.

Many others have come close to this record, 15 States having been right in nine out of ten elections, 11 having a record of eight out of ten, and four with a score of only seven out of ten. Incidentally, Maine was in this fourth group.

The 15 states which have voted for the winning President nine out of 10 times since 1900 include:

California	New Hampshire
Idaho	New Jersey
Illinois	New York
Indiana	Oregon
Iowa	Utah
Missouri	Washington
Montana	West Virginia
Nebraska	

Thus the most important States, on the basis of their performance in the last 10 elections, include at the same time three of the four States with the largest electoral votes: New York, Illinois, and Ohio. Pennsylvania has the second highest number of electoral votes (36), but was consistently Republican until 1936.

Largest Electoral Votes

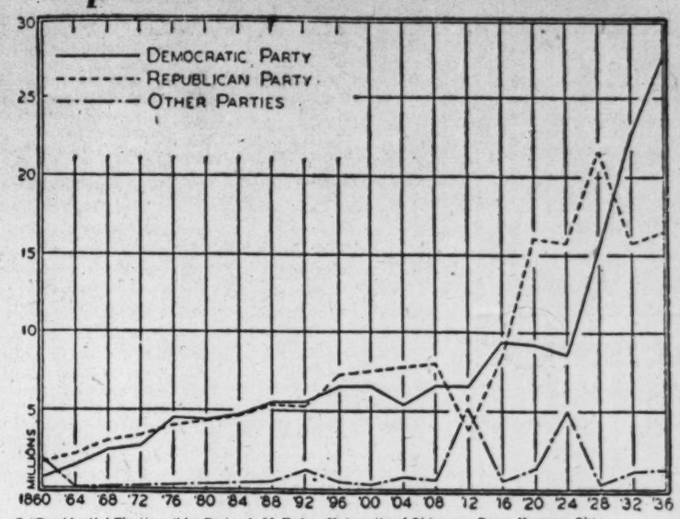
In addition to Ohio, New York, and Illinois, Mr. Willkie needs Pennsylvania, too, to win the election, whereas Pennsylvania is not so indispensable to the President. It is the States with the greatest electoral strength, of course, which swing most presidential elections. The states with the largest electoral vote are as follows:

New York	47	Massachusetts	17
Pennsylvania	36	New Jersey	16
Illinois	27	Missouri	15
Ohio	26	Indiana	14
Texas	23	North Carolina	13
California	22	Wisconsin	12
Michigan	19	Georgia	12

It is in several of these States, moreover, where election results will be the closest. The various Gallup polls show that the President and Mr. Willkie are running almost neck and neck in New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana. Dr. Gallup groups as doubtful any States which report no more than a 54 per cent preponderance for either candidate.

On this basis the following are listed as close to even: Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Ups and Downs of the Parties



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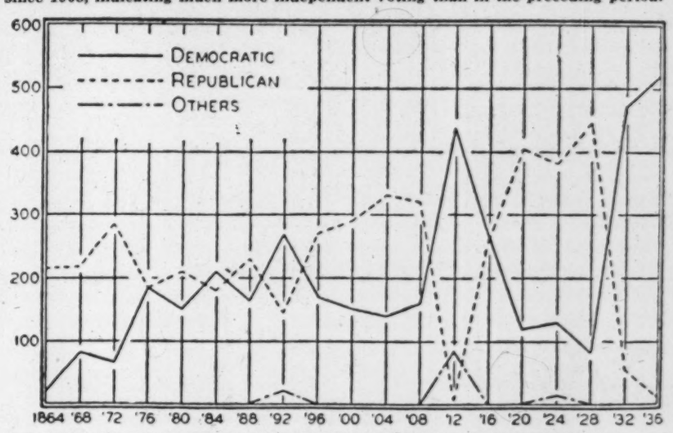
Total Popular Vote by Parties, Since 1860

Particularly noticeable is the wide and rapid fluctuation in relative party strengths since 1908, indicating much more independent voting than in the preceding period.



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Electoral College Votes, by Parties

Comparison of this chart with the one above it will indicate how the electoral college system exaggerates popular pluralities.

Mrs. Catt Offers Decalogue for Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 31—A decalogue for an ideal democracy that may take 100 years to make fully operative as "a master idea to combat the totalitarian governments' master idea of conquest, pillage, murder, and oppression," was offered by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of woman suffrage and peace leagues in the United States before the Westchester League of Women Voters here yesterday. It follows:

1. We will unite to correct all defects in our form of government and strive to complete the most perfect democracy the world has yet known.

2. To this end we will institute a thorough political housecleaning. We will tolerate no buying and selling of votes for cash, favors, or prestige, no illegitimate political machine ruled over by a boss, no lying or whispering campaign which seeks the election of one candidate by tarnishing the reputation of his rival.

Political Sabotage

3. When a monkeywrench is thrown into a machine which disturbs or destroys its production it is called sabotage, which is a prison offense. We will also make the throwing of a propaganda monkeywrench into the political machine sabotage, punishable with a prison penalty.

4. We will support candidates for councils, legislatures, and Congress who are intelligent and not tied fast to a single, narrow idea. We will develop statesmen and stateswomen instead of politicians.

5. With the constantly improving political system we will unite to build the highest and truest civilization yet known.

6 To this end, criminality must be more strictly controlled. We will make 'thou shalt not kill' real as the first rule in the next century.

7. 'Thou shalt not steal by theft or trickery' shall be reannounced as the second crime.

8. We shall make 'truth' to illuminate our world as our highest virtue, and 'lie' as the filthiest of all offenses.

9. To these ends we will persuade all religions to talk less of creeds, history, and self-glory and more of the need to teach these amended commandments to all children, all the men and women of our land, that it may be purified and made strong.

10. We guarantee liberty in all its variations to all citizens. Every man and women shall enjoy all rights and liberties to the full—when and if they do not interfere with the rights or liberties of others.

Parties Criticized

Mrs. Catt scored the political parties of this country for not always following democratic procedures and held that the average American could not even give a definition of what democracy means.

"As the slogan to explain our aims to the world," she said, "let us take these immortal words of Woodrow Wilson: 'What we seek is the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

Mrs. Catt is founder and head of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, the National Conferenec on the Cause and Cure of War, the Women's Centennial Congress, and the National League of Women Voters.

Canadians Deny U. S. Bomb Sight Sent to Ottawa

OTTAWA, Oct. 31 (CP)—Air Force officials flatly denied any suggestion the United States secret bomb sight had been received in Ottawa in a shipment by air from the Sperry Gyroscope Company, manufacturers of the device.

They said if a special shipment of sealed wooden crates, reported by the New York Herald Tribune to have been shipped from the company by chartered plane to Ottawa Oct. 22 had been made, they were unaware of it.

In the second place, to their knowledge no such plane had arrived in Ottawa.

On earlier queries neither confirmation nor denial of the New York report was forthcoming.

At the same time it was recalled here that Air Minister C. G. Power, speaking on air research at his press conference last week, said Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom have been cooperating for some time on research in air matters.

According to the New York report, company representatives refused either to deny or affirm the boxes shipped to Ottawa contained bomb sights.

Canada Now Reported Planning To Build Only U. S. Type Planes

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—A decision by the Canadian Government to concentrate all Dominion aircraft production on planes of American design, which might have far-reaching effects on defense of the Western Hemisphere, was reported in American aviation circles this week.

The plan, broached to at least two United States airplane plants, looks toward the gradual abandonment by Canadian manufacturers of British-design machines.

The only official statement on the subject was made last June by Charles D. Howe, then Minister of Munitions, in the House of Commons.

United States machine tools and production methods were being used as much as possible in Canadian aircraft factories, working to British designs, he said. He intimated there would be a growing swing toward the production of United States-type aircraft as well.

Parts Interchangeable

The Canadian move is important to United States rearmament and hemisphere defense because the Dominion factories will become, in effect, extensions of older and larger plants on this side of the border with a standardized output.

Moreover, under the close collaboration existing between the Washington and Ottawa Governments, an interchangeability of aircraft parts would work to the advantage of both countries in time of hemisphere emergency.

Back of the Canadian Government's decision, aircraft circles here said, was the relative difficulty which Canada encountered in making British-design airplanes.

The magazine Aviation this month estimated 17,000 persons were employed now in all fields of Canadian aircraft production, exclusive of an assembly company working on British war orders. By 1941, it said, 360 warplanes a month will be coming from Canada's plants.

3,800 Planes Ordered

That compares with about 120,000 persons currently employed in United States plants.

Eight major Canadian companies have orders on hand for 3,800 planes valued at $125,000,000.

Several United States-design planes, largely nonmilitary, have been manufactured in Canada for years, either under license or in plants in which United States manufacturers have held an interest.

The Toronto Financial Post recently implied that Canada was now building most of its own planes and would continue to do so in increasing measure.

"That it was a mistake to attempt to build British-type aircraft in this country," it remarked, "and to make production here absolutely dependent on Britain is now a conviction that is pretty general in both aviation and Government circles."

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Swiss Holding Torch Of Individual Liberty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 31—There is still a tiny island of light in the midst of a darkening continent.

Little spots of physical light dot the Swiss mountains at night. Those dots of light symbolize a people whose faith in individual life and the superior value of the individual over the machine still survives the argument of arms.

Throughout the rest of Europe an argument is eating its way into the vitals of peoples. It is the argument of the validity of force. In medieval Europe a moral issue often was settled by the ordeal of battle. In those days people accepted the argument defended by the strongest arm. Today that concept of the validity of force is asserting itself again.

Even here in the oldest living republic the argument is making some headway. There are people in Switzerland who think that because a new concept seems to be succeeding it must be right and that the best thing to do is to come to terms with it. But this group is a small minority. The great majority retains its ancient faith and is still prepared to defend it by arms no matter how unequal the odds may seem to be. That is the reason lights still burn on the Swiss mountains.

Trial by Arms

But it remains only an island surrounded on all sides, and its ultimate fate must be that of all of Europe. It keeps its faith because the trial by arms is still in process and it can retain it ultimately only if the trial by arms ends in victory for individualism.

There no longer can be any question of the ultimate survival of the doctrine of individualism in Europe if the new concept of uniformity wins on the battlefield. The German press itself testifies to the clinging of many persons to the older faith even in conquered countries. But it is clear that this clinging can persist only so long as the battle continues. If once the fighting ceases with Axis victory there will be mental capitulation everywhere.

But there is a converse to this fact. Emerging into the lighted towns of Switzerland and wandering through tiny ancient streets where the self-respect of the individual shines through the small shop windows, one realizes that the new concept of mass uniformity can collapse as easily as the old values if ever the decision of battle should go the other way.

Since the beginning of the war, mental resistance to Naziism has almost vanished inside of Germany under the impact of successive victories. But the very urgence with which the new forces are seeking to extend the area of their control attests their realization that everything they stand for rests on the shifting sands of military victory. They must have victory to sustain their cause and their values.

Hope to Convince U. S.

Their major object at the moment is to convince America before election day that their ultimate victory is inevitable. Rightly or wrongly, Berlin and Rome have evolved an idea that if they can persuade the American people before election day of the inevitableness of their ultimate victory it will somehow produce an American result which will disperse the cloud of American intervention hanging like a black pall over their horizon which keeps hope alive in every country where Axis armies have camped.

Europe waits, therefore, not so much for the outcome of the elections as for the answer to the question: Will American opinion accept or reject the concept of ultimate Axis victory being bolstered today by the appearance of French capitulation and the gathering momentum of Axis armies southwards into the Balkans?

Observers here appreciate that the result of the American elections will not affect foreign policy in the way the Axis powers believe. They observe that both American parties are committed to aid to Britain. They perceive that events, themselves, rather than parties and men, may well determine the United States cause.

Nevertheless, there can be little doubt of the Axis belief that it is important for them to show the full effect of their might before Nov. 5.

Nazi Union Raided

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Swiss Government has moved to suppress a widespread Swiss totalitarian organization called the Swiss Union of Friends of Authoritative Democracy with simultaneous raids in a number of cities resulting in numerous arrests of alleged officials and employees.

The number of arrests was not disclosed, but a Government communiqué said "all officials of the organization resident in Switzerland" were seized. They were charged with violating the Swiss law for protection of the Nation's democracy.

The communiqué said the group had distributed a tract which was "an open invitation to revolution."

The Union, the announcement said, was headed by Swiss Nazi leaders Ernst Leonhardt, a former major, and Franz Burri.

Orders for arrest of the two men have been in the hands of police for some time, but both are living in Germany, it was said, while still carrying on their leadership of the Swiss group.

The communiqué said manuscripts for tracts were "smuggled into Basel from a foreign country by a secret agent."

Bomb Damages Center Court At Wimbledon

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The famous center court at Wimbledon, where American tennis stars have helped make sports history, was damaged recently by German air raiders it was disclosed today.

Other landmarks damaged in recent air attacks, which British officials permitted to be identified, were London's Leicester Square, in the heart of the theatrical district and a short distance from Piccadilly Circus; St. Bartholomew's Medical School; the seventeenth century Stationers' Hall, and the Dutch Church at Austin Friars.

Stationer's Hall, rebuilt in 1670 after the London fire ravaged the original building, was damaged extensively by an incendiary bomb which fell on the lobby of the courtroom.

563,000 Children Moved From London

LONDON, (AP)—Health Minister Malcolm MacDonald announced that almost 70 per cent of London's children in areas hard-hit by German air raiders had been removed to the country.

All told, 563,000 children have been removed from "evacuation areas" in the whole London region to safer places, Mr. MacDonald said, leaving some 279,000 still to be transferred.

The Health Minister also announced efforts to speed the removal. Special visitors are being sent to parents in the poorer districts, which are among the hardest hit, he said, to explain the plan personally.

German Mission Reaches Moscow

MOSCOW (AP)—A German economic mission headed by Karl Schnurre, Nazi Foreign Office economic expert, arrived Oct. 3.

[On their departure from Berlin, members of the delegation were said to be planning to discuss Soviet needs for mining, electrical, oil refining, and industrial machinery. Also scheduled were discussions on continuation of trade agreements concluded with Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, recently absorbed by the Soviet Union.]

Bit of Music Saves the Day

By a Staff Artist

J. B. Priestley at the Piano

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—There was something moving, yet inspiring and enlightening, about the scene in a British hotel the other night when Mr. J. B. Priestley, author and playwright, was asked to speak to survivors of the crew of the 42,348-ton liner, Empress of Britain, which was bombed, torpedoed, and sunk in the Atlantic, off the coast of Ireland.

He was puzzled as to what he should speak about. A serious talk seemed hardly in order. So he told a few jokes. The jokes apparently did not draw a response. Then a bright thought occurred to him as his eye caught a glimpse of an idle piano on the little orchestra stage.

The rescued crew obviously did not want pity. What they wanted was to be entertained. There was no pianist among them. So Mr. Priestley, author, playwright, and radio commentator, drew further upon his versatility, sat at the piano, and banged out some popular tunes—"Annie Laurie," "Loch Lomond," and "The Old Folks at Home." He tossed in "Oh, Johnnie" for the younger set.

The response was immediate. Crew members forgot their troubles and joined lustily in the chorus. The pianist was bumping out the tunes without knowing them properly. What did it matter? The crew in its mixed garb, some in sailor suits, some in nondescript clothing, was with him to a man. The men who faced the perils of the sea had been lifted out of their experiences by a few simple tunes. A little bit of music saved the day.

R. A. F. Flies Through Snow To Bomb German Targets

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The British Air Ministry said today that the Royal Air Force bombers had scored many hits overnight on the docks and ship berths in the "invasion" harbor of Ostend, Belgium, which the Germans had repaired following earlier bombings.

British bombers also attacked the naval base at Emden, Germany, near the Netherlands coast, and "heavily bombed" docks in Antwerp and Flushing, Holland, the Air Ministry said.

Cherbourg was reported to have been attacked in daylight operations Oct. 30, and the Air Ministry news service said dockside buildings were hit and a heavy salvo of bombs dropped among four torpedo boats cruising about 20 miles off shore.

One German plane was said to have been shot down, and two British planes failed to return.

The R. A. F. also attacked German-held Channel ports and communications in Western Germany in the night, the Ministry said, in spite of adverse weather.

Nazis Raid Britain

The latest R. A. F. attacks were carried out while Nazi raiders subjected England to air raids, which, though bombing some 47 areas, nevertheless were described as among the lightest since intensified bombing began.

Antiaircraft guns along the British Coast were credited with forcing many German bombers to jettison their bombs into the sea and turn back toward Germany.

Enlarging on R. A. F. successes on the previous night, the Air Ministry announced that British planes reached Berlin in a blinding snow storm and dropped high explosives and incendiaries crashing earthward in the pale light of parachute flares.

A large electrical works was hit, British pilots reported.

They also started fires at oil plants at Magdeburg, Homburg and Sterkrade, the Ministry said.

Fliers Strike Snow

A thick mist froze on the planes over the North Sea and Western Germany on the long flight to the German Capital and other industrial centers. The weather thickened as they moved eastward and snow began falling, sticking to windshields and sifting into cockpits.

The men were reduced to blind flying, hopeful that the weather would break before they reached Berlin. Instead it got worse, so they were barely able to pick out their objectives.

Other raiders flew over Bremen and Wilhelmshaven, Germany, and On Der Helder, Ymuiden and Flushing, Holland, and Ostend, attacking shipyards and docks.

Other planes attacked railway communications, searchlight batteries, airdromes, and antiaircraft gun positions.

The Air Ministry's news service said the British attacked 29 enemy airdromes in Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France, and started fires at 14 of them.

Some of the planes, the news service said, unable to find their primary targets in the dirty weather, turned to industrial plants at Leipzig and Gelsenkirchen, and the Krupp munition works at Essen.

London Must Hear —Spurns Ear Plugs

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 3

A Government issue of some 4,000,000 ear plugs is going begging, according to an air-raid warden of the London area.

The people apparently want to hear what's going on. How can one tell his neighbor about "my bomb" if he didn't even hear it?

Ruman Wheat Quotas Reduced by Germans

BUCHAREST, Oct. 31 (AP)—Germany was authoritatively reported yesterday to have agreed to cancellation of a considerable portion of her wheat contracts with Rumania because Rumania's crop is less than normal.

In return Berlin was said to have insisted, however, on increased shipments of cattle, poultry, oats and corn, so that the actual tonnage of foodstuffs sent to Germany will at least equal the original quotas.

[The Rome Radio reported in a radiocast last night that Gen. Ion Antonescu, Premier of Rumania, is expected in Rome for an official visit some time between Nov. 10 and 20.]

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British Industry Winning Fight Against Air Raids

Conflicting claims mark the industrial damage resulting from the air war. German military sources claim the Nazi Air Force has put more than 400 factories out of commission in central England, and cut gas and electric output by 20 per cent since the heavy raids began. British sources dispute these figures, pointing out that they are incompatible with Germany's "indiscriminate" bombing.

The Royal Air Force claims to have reduced Germany's industrial output by 20 per cent. British bombers have concentrated on military objectives. The German Government, however, has not permitted details of industrial damage in the Reich to be made public.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 31—Fighting back with the weapons of organization and improvization, Britain's industries claim to be beating the bomber.

The policy of centralization of industrial units has been reversed. By dispersing industry over large areas and organizing a nation-wide "shadow plant" system, Britain has at one and the same time spread its risks and insured against damage.

Even in London, where the heaviest damage has been inflicted, the general level of industrial output has been maintained. The value of dispersal of plants is shown in the fact that after one month of continuous day and night attacks on the capital, the London Chamber of Commerce was able to report that fewer than 20 of its 9,000 member firms, engaged in every branch of light and heavy industry, had notified it of moves to new temporary addresses owing to bomb damage.

In other parts of the country the story is naturally even more encouraging. Where bombing has been sporadic, industrial damage is insignificant. One northern industrial town, subjected to occasional raids, reports only one enforced removal from a total of more than 1,000 firms.

Industries Widespread

"My experience leads me to the firm opinion that it would be extremely difficult to paralyze any section of British industry, so widespread are the ramifications of each section," the director of a London industrial concern, itself bombed several times, declared.

"And," he added, "the spread is getting ever wider. We are learning from experience to disperse processes. It begins even in the single factory unit, where we make certain of not keeping all our manufacturing eggs in one basket, and continues throughout any group of units and any single industry."

A similar view was also expressed by a textile merchant whose main warehouse in London was utterly destroyed one night.

"The effect on my business was nowhere near as great as one would expect," he declared. "I had adequate stocks at my factories in the Midlands and at dyers, printers and wholesalers in various parts of the country, and was able to fulfill all orders with little delay."

To overcome more serious difficulties when a whole factory is destroyed or a vital section hit, manufacturers in nearly all trades have arranged mutual support systems under which one manufacturer whose works are put out of action can have his orders fulfilled for him by his "competitors" while he rearranges his affairs.

In the more important industries "shadow" factories have been organized throughout the country so that production need not be duly interrupted in a works which suffers from bombing. A case in point arose when a London riverside factory was almost destroyed following a series of day and night attacks on dockland and its environs. Under a pre-arranged "shadow" plan, orders were transferred to another factory in the North of England. Within 30 hours of the culminating bombardment production was thus again in full swing.

In the first month of London's ceaseless air-raids, six member firms of one trade association had seen their premises extensively damaged by bombs. All six firms were able to resume full production in a week, either by improvization at the damaged plant or by transferring their operations to other premises under a mutual assistance plan arranged at the beginning of the year.

The strength of such mutual assistance schemes has not yet been fully tested by any means. In one industry, for instance, where the London Chamber of Commerce has organized 80 firms into a scheme for mutual support in the event of dislocation of any firm or firms' business, not one firm had had to call for assistance after six weeks of bombing. This experience is by no means unique.

"I mean to stay in London," one foremost London manufacturer said to the writer after a particularly savage night bombardment, "because I believe London is and will remain the center of Britain's industrial and commercial life. What have we suffered from these much-publicized air-raids, after all? A great deal of noise, much discomfort, considerable material damage, but really very little dislocation.

"If London can carry on," he added, "and London can, then the rest of the country has little to worry about yet awhile."

Invitation to Join Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, has invited qualified men who registered for the draft to join the Navy, intimating that those who enlist now are "most likely to obtain the greatest degree of advancement during the period of expansion."

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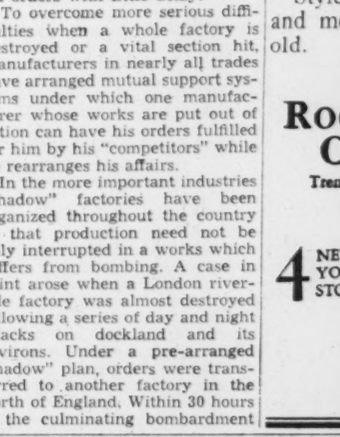
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Pétain Declares France Retains Its Sovereignty

VICHY, France, Oct. 31 (AP)—France has at least "kept its sovereignty" in the deal with Adolf Hitler, Marshal Phillipe Pétain, Chief of State, told the French people in an unexpected radiocast yesterday.

It was the first word of his conversations with the German Reichsführer, but he hinted that his negotiations with the Axis would spur new steps to aid the French Nation and to stamp out "Free French" movement in the Colonies.

Lightens Load

The brief speech contained no definitive description of the arrangements with Germany. He disclosed, however, that France will benefit thus:

"In the near future the weight of suffering laid on our country can be lightened."

"The plight of our prisoners (there are some 2,000,000 French prisoners of war) can be bettered."

"Occupational expenses (France now must pay Germany more than $8,000,000 a day for German occupation) can be lightened."

"The line of demarcation (between occupied and unoccupied France) can be rendered less rigid."

Feeding Facilitated

"Administration and feeding of the territory can be facilitated."

The emphasis which Marshal Pétain placed on detailed arrangements with Germany is believed to substantiate reports that Germany sought to obtain greater concessions from the Vichy Government than actually resulted from the Hitler-Pétain conference.

Refusal of the French to permit its Fleet to be used against Great Britain, or to permit the use of "unoccupied" French territory or naval bases for an attack on England, were reported in an exclusive dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 29.

Subsequently, in a copyrighted dispatch from Vichy, the Boston Transcript also reported that the scope of the French-German agreement had been narrowed and would not permit the use of French naval facilities against Great Britain.

In his radiocast, Marshal Pétain placed particular emphasis on the statement that Herr Hitler "put no pressure on me and served no diktat," that the decision to collaborate with the Axis was his alone, and that he did it to lighten the awful burden which the French are bearing.

"It is I alone whom history will judge," he said.

The veteran Chief of State was stern, however, in his insistence that the "collaboration" he has agreed upon with the Axis be "sincere" on the part of the French.

"Up to now," he warned, "I have used the language of a father. Today I use the language of a chief."

The Marshal said that he accepted Herr Hitler's invitation to confer of his own free will and that "this policy is mine: my Ministers are responsible only to me."

(This appeared to be an oblique reference to Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, who initiated the negotiations with the Germans.)

"It was with honor and to maintain the unity of France—the unity of ten centuries—in the framework of the constructive activity of the new European order that I enter into the path of collaboration," he said.

The armistice under which France survives, Marshal Pétain reminded his listeners, is not a final peace, and France is controlled by a conquerer, French sovereignty "demands defense of our soil, the stamping out of differences of opinion and the reduction of dissidence in the colonies."

Denial by Vichy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The United States Government has received official denial from the Vichy Government in France that Germany has made any peace proposals to it or that Germany has sought the transfer of any French African possessions.

This denial was given to Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles today by Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador to the United States.

In describing his conversation with the Undersecretary to the press, the French Ambassador said that he had also given assurances that the United States need not fear any attempt to change the sovereignty of French possessions in the New World. This latter assurance was coupled to reports that the United States was worried over the status of the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe in the French West Indies.

Some observers here believe that the strong pro-British sentiments contained in Secretary of State Cordell Hull's foreign policy speech of last Saturday with having fortified Vichy resistance to German demands.

Laval's Statement

PARIS (via Berlin), delayed, Oct. 24 (AP)—Vice-Premier Pierre Laval before his historic interview with Adolf Hitler told the Associated Press he believed democracy in the modern world, in all countries, is dead, and that he was staking France's future on collaboration with Nazi Germany.

M. Laval said he based his belief on the passing of democracy on the almost unopposed victories marked up by the totalitarian powers in the last year.

The Associated Press correspondent received the definite impression from the French leader that he earnestly desired the defeat of England as a coroliary to French-German "collaboration."

Speaking gravely from behind his littered desk in the Hotel Matignon, M. Laval said the future of France depended on the friends it made at this time.

Future of France

The Vice-Premier's dislike for the English apparently has not lessened. He did not say so definitely, but one may cite a word used by one high French source in describing what he hoped would happen to the English.

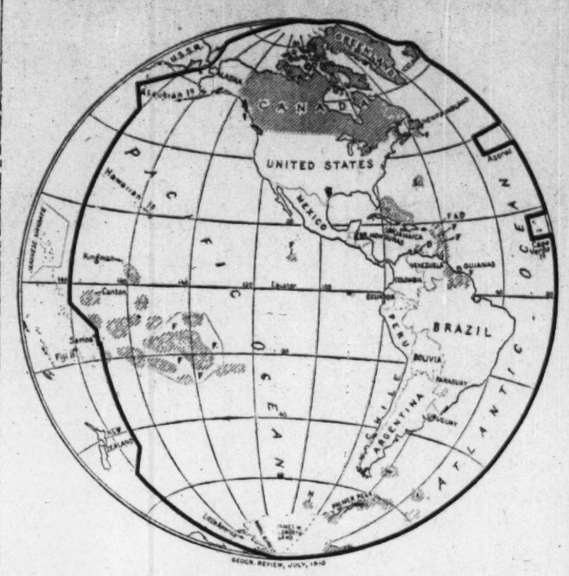
That word was "crabouiller," which in French slang means to crush completely.

Hitler and Laval

What happened when Herr Hitler and M. Laval met near Paris or perhaps in the capital itself remains a secret, but authorized sources indicate it had more to do with the continuation of the present war than in trying to stop the conflict.

One explanation which bears out M. Laval's views is the recent handing over of all French Atlantic ports not actually in the combat zone to the French. Thus the defense of the French coast against possible British attack would be left to the Vichy Government's Army and Navy and the Germans could occupy themselves elsewhere.

Area of Monroe Doctrine



The Western Hemisphere Defined

Just what is included in the Western Hemisphere? A noted geographer, Col. Lawrence Martin, Chief of the Division of Maps of the Library of Congress, has presented a "geographer's view" of the problem for the American Geographical Society. The black line on the map indicates the generally accepted political limits of the hemisphere, according to Colonel Martin. Shaded areas pertain to European Powers: French (F), Dutch (D), Norwegian (N) are identified by initial letters; the remainder, except Greenland (Danish), are British; Canton Island and neighboring Endersbury enjoy a status of equality of use by the United States and Great Britain pending political allocation. Political claims in the southern tip of the hemisphere and in Antarctica are overlapping and none has been recognized by the United States.

The 'Western Hemisphere': A Geographer Outlines It

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—At last a geographer casts authoritative light on exactly what is embraced in the "Western Hemisphere," with important bearings on current applications of the Monroe Doctrine.

The ruling was made in order that the term "Western Hemisphere" which figures so importantly in the Monroe Doctrine, in Executive orders from the White House requiring certain documents of aliens domiciled in this hemisphere, and in Congressional action against transfer of any geographic region of this hemisphere from one non-American power to another, might be more exactly defined. Col. Lawrence Martin, Chief of the Division of Maps, Library of Congress, consented to the request of the American Geographical Society "to present a geographer's view" of the problem.

Specifically, he was asked to define "Western Hemisphere" on a map and outline the geography of the Monroe Doctrine and its genesis. The Society emphasizes that he has done this in his private capacity as a geographer and as contributing editor of "Geographical Review" and not as a Federal employee.

"The eastern limit of the hemisphere," says Colonel Martin, "is the meridian of 20 degrees west of Greenwich; the western limit is the International Date Line. The geographer's Western Hemisphere is admittedly a shade smaller than the Eastern Hemisphere. The limits are adjusted slightly to include Greenland and Iceland, but to exclude the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, and Western Samoa. Greenland, as all geographers agree, is part of the American Hemisphere, its northeast cape is farther east than easternmost Iceland."

Agrees With Stefansson

Colonel Martin agrees with Vilhjalmur Stefansson over the point of including Iceland in this hemisphere, though few other geographers have expressed the same view. In an article in a recent Harper's Magazine by Earl P. Hanson, Mr. Stefansson's book, "Iceland, the First American Republic," is quoted as giving credit to the Irish for reaching the "American Island of Iceland before 795 A. D., as Columbus reached the American island of San Salvador in 1492."

The implication of this reasoning is that Iceland and especially Greenland, comes within the territory covered by the Monroe Doctrine.

It seems the State Department published similar reasoning some 70 years ago, which was not known to Mr. Stefansson at the time of his writing. A short time after Secretary of State William E. Seward brought about the purchase of Alaska from Russia and there was talk of buying Greenland, thereby outflanking British America for thousands of miles on the north and east as well as on the north and west and perhaps inducing Canada to "peacefully and cheerfully become part of the American Union," Secretary Seward pointed out in a report on Iceland that it was only "130 miles east of Greenland and 850 miles west of Norway."

Monroe Doctrine Genesis

Colonel Martin also contributes facts little known about John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts and his connection with the Monroe Doctrine's origin. He quotes from the Adams' diary, written when Adams was Secretary of State under Monroe, to show that on July 17, 1823, Adams had an interview with Baron Tuyll, the Russian Minister at Washington, after which he wrote, "I told him specially that we should contest the right of Russia to any territorial establishment on this continent. We should assume distinctly the principle that the American continents are no longer subjects for any new European colonial establishments."

Historically, this antedated by about a month the suggestion of George Canning, British Foreign Secretary, that America and Britain make a joint declaration to the effect that recovery of colonies by Spain is hopeless; that neither Great Britain nor the United States aims at possession of any portion of these colonies; and that they could not see with indifference any portion of them transferred to any other power.

"Accordingly," said Colonel Martin in comments for the Geographical Review, "it seems that the doctrine subsequently enunciated by President Monroe may have been a child of John Quincy Adams. It is unquestionable that he, as Monroe's Secretary of State was initially looking westward at California, the Oregon Country, Alaska and Russia, and not southward at Central America, the West Indies and South America or eastward at the Great Powers of Western Europe."

Secret Out at Last: Cavemen Were Sissies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Cave men could sew, and they probably wore beads and painted their bodies, a Smithsonian Institution archeologist has concluded.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., back from digging at the Lindenmeier site in northern Colorado, where the Folsom Man camped 10,000 or 15,000 years ago, has reported finding bone needles with eyes, the oldest such needles yet found in North America and just as old as the earliest true needles used by European cave dwellers.

The American cave man "probably wore some kind of clothing," Dr. Roberts also surmises, since he found tools suitable for working with hides.

Kwangsi Area Now Clear Of Japan's Troops

HANOI, French Indo-China, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Japanese Army has withdrawn all its forces from Kwangsi Province, southern China, and four big transports carrying nearly 7,000 men already have sailed from Haiphong, Indo-China, carrying the vanguard.

Whether they will be taken home or be returned to the China war on some other front has not been disclosed.

The withdrawal from Kwangsi was made across Indo-China's northern border, across which part of the Japanese Kwangsi Army had swept in September to seize Langson and gain its first foothold in French territory.

Since Oct. 22 a steady flow of trains has been bringing Japanese from Langson to the port of Haiphong, some of them with artillery and munitions. Authoritative sources say some 15,000 Japanese still are in the Langson area waiting to be removed.

Following up the Japanese the Chinese have advanced to the Indo-China border and reoccupied Lungchow, last important station on the Chinese side.

Meanwhile Hajime Matsumiya, special Japanese Ambassador to Indo-China, has gone to Saigon, the colony's chief commercial center, on an investigation trip. Mr. Matsumiya is head of a mission which came from Takyo to seek closer eccnomic relations with Indo-China.

Japan's Policy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The rapidity with which the Chinese have recaptured Kwangsi province, including Nanning, its capital—the first provincial capital to be retaken by the Chinese in three years—has only been satisfactorily explained by a change of policy on the part of the Japanese Government.

Although the Chinese have said that the invader has been forced to evacuate the territory as the result of a strong Chinese offensive and encircling movement launched about Oct. 20, it is generally believed that the Japanese might have held their ground had they been still determined to press their inroads into China.

It is supposed, therefore, that there was some truth in the Japanese announcement that Nanning had lost its value as a base of operations, in that Tokyo had presumably decided to liquidate some sections of the stalemate in China and turn to a more active strategy elsewhere.

Few Americans to Quit Orient on Liner

SHANGHAI, Oct. 31 (AP)—Only 311 Americans, 251 here and 60 at Yokohama, Japan, had booked passage for home today on the liner Monterey, first of three ships being sent to the Orient especially to remove Americans.

Since there were accommodations for 860, and the ship will return to the United States via Australia, a number of British subjects took passage for Sydney. The Monterey sails from here Sunday.

Steamship officials predicted fuller bookings for the liners Mariposa and Washington, due Nov. 15 and 19.

They said, however, that many of the 4,000 Americans on the waiting lists had begun to show signs of stalling on actually fixing a departure date and that many insisted on taking American President liners, which have cheaper minimum fares but are already booked full.

Families of U. S. Marines will embark at Chingwangtao Nov. 13 on the transport Chaumont.

The U. S. Consulate here meanwhile issued its third circular to Americans in the Shanghai district, explaining the reasons for higher rates on the special evacuation ships and urging the desirability of leaving while facilities are available.

Japanese Go Home

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Acting on advice of their government, 172 Japanese, carrying gas masks and steel helmets, left Euston Station today on the long voyage home.

Most of them were representatives of Japanese banks and business houses in London. They are scheduled to sail from Galway on the Japanese steamer Fushimi Maru for Japan via the Panama Canal.

Kiyoshi Uchiyama, Consul General, who headed the party, said about 600 Japanese were remaining in Britain, including skeleton staffs for many firms.

Tokyo's advice for its nationals to leave was based on loss of business and conditions under the German air offensive rather than the strained relations between Japan and Britain.

Envoy's Denial

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 31 (AP)—United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson vigorously denied yesterday a Domei (Japanese news agency) report that he had asked China for assurances she would not alter "her policy of relying on Britain and the United States for support in resisting Japan."

"I never heard of it; it's a complete fabrication," the Ambassador said of the report.

Domei reported from Hong Kong that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, because of "recent Axis diplomatic successes," was considering seeking the friendship of the totalitarian powers. For this reason, Domei said, the American Ambassador sought assurances as to China's stand.

Arms Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—America does not need to fight Japan to put an end to Nipponese aggression, but if she will supply China with money and arms, the Chinese "will finish off the Japanese for you," according to Dr. Lin Yutang, eminent Chinese author.

Dr. Lin, in an address before the China Society of America here yesterday, said he had come back here from Chungking, capital of Free China, fully confident that his country would win its war with the Japanese aggressors.

Chinese successes so far, he said, were due to the "absolute solidarity" of the people with the soldiers at the front, good leaders who have implicit faith in the people, and four successive years of good crops; while Japanese-occupied China had been hard hit by a famine and "lastly, with all of these factors, we could not win if the Japanese were not so bad." He said the corruption and lack of discipline of the Japanese soldiers, particularly officers, strongly influenced Chinese success.

In his appeal for American aid in the form of money and munitions, Dr. Lin said the Chinese were fighting off the Japanese "with chopsticks on land and nothing in the air—or almost nothing."

Plane Fired Upon

KUNMING, China, Oct. 31 (AP)—Survivors of the Chinese air-liner crash Oct. 29, in which Pilot Walter C. Kent, of Kentwood, La., and eight Chinese were killed, said today the plane was machine-gunned by a squadron of Japanese warplanes.

The Chinese Central News said two passengers and two Chinese members of the crew survived.

Chinese officials said air services would be maintained on the line despite the tragedy, including the Yunnanto (Kunming) run.

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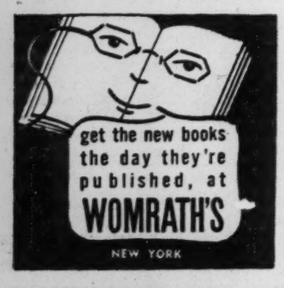

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Ideal of Peaceful World Holds Fast

By Argus
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Europe in Transition"
Fifth of 13 Articles

If the present upheaval in Europe be examined in detail it is a welter of confusion. If it be studied at long range it becomes much simpler. Various apparently incoherent events begin to take their place in a slow-moving process of constitutional change.

For Europe today is in a state of transition between two opposing concepts of government, and times of change such as these usually bring their disturbances and fermentations.

Transition from feudalism to centralized monarchy produced the Wars of the Roses in England and the wars of Ferdinand and Isabella in Spain.

Transition from the separate independent state to some form of international order has already brought with it nearly 30 years of unrest and warfare in Europe and the world at large.

Today it is three centuries since a sturdy Moravian preacher, John Amos Comenius, was teaching a distraught and war-ridden world that "whatever remedy is sought for human problems must be of a universal character"; that the human family is a united whole and that for each nation to try for perfection within its own borders, disregarding the rest of humanity, is unnatural and futile.

True Ideas Survive

These ideas, submitted to the learned Royal Society of London found no resting place at the time. But true ideas, such as the eventual uniting of all nations in some form of international order, do not vanish. Individuals arise to propagate them. Two fellow-countrymen of Comenius, Masaryk, and Beneš, the most indefatigable of all European supporters of the League of Nations, arose to carry his doctrines the length and breadth of the Continent.

Formidable obstacles met the movement at every turn. The system of separate independent nations that had grown into the fiber of Europe during the past nine centuries would not yield to the new order that these enthusiastic, but inexperienced idealists sought to establish. But, like the wrestling giant of old, who drew strength from the ground each time he was thrown, the irresistible truth of the internationalist idea raised it up again with fresh vigor every time it was crushed.

This is the story underlying events in the Europe of 1940.

Sometimes the picture is obscured by the complex maneuverings of the Axis group or their opponents. Sometimes the conflict between the more conservativ forces, which are nationalist, and the more progressive groups, which hope for internationalism, twists into more complex patterns. Sometimes the lawless elements, Nazi or Fascist, which take advantage of this conflict to fish in troubled waters, achieve such success that their inroads seem to become the main issue.

A New World Order

But if all the nonessentials be cleared away from the European battleground, there will remain this great long-range movement for a new world order, based upon the great truth that humanity will only achieve real peace and harmony if it sees itself as it really is—a unified whole.

Perhaps the greatest step ever taken toward this goal has occurred in Britain since May 10 last, when all parties in Britain—nationalists and internationalists—came together in face of the Nazi peril and agreed to unite in a single policy of defense of the nation against the invader—and thereafter to pursue a new program of internationalism.

The pledge was given by Lord Halifax, after Prime Minister Churchill had invited Labor to take a full share with the conservative-nationalists in resisting the war effort of Germany.

On July 22 the Foreign Secretary declared that the Government had accepted the principle of a federal union for Europe.

The same policy had already been implied a month before, when Mr. Churchill offered hard-pressed France union with the Britsh Empire.

A little later, on August 20, came a hint of the policy extending still farther, when Mr. Churchill spoke of "the principle of association of interests, for common purposes between Great Britain and the United States."

By Sept. 3 the extension was taking effect in the destroyer-naval base exchange announced between the two nations.

As Old as History

The international movement is as old as history. In the fourth and fifth centuries before the Christian era there was a League of Nations for the Greek tribes known as the Amphictyonic Council, and the idea has been cropping up in one form or another ever since. But it first took concrete shape in the present expression of the movement, when in 1889 Labor organized an International Bureau and suddenly became enormously interested in campaigns for workers to stop wars.

The movement alarmed the production-owners and other nationalist groups. These groups mistrusted the readiness with which the weaker elements of society, who had had no experience in government and no responsibility in the defense and maintenance of their respective nations, fraternized with their comrades in other, and sometimes hostile, nations. It seemed to them to be just another sign of decline of the governments in favor of the rights of the individual—a movement that came with years of relative peace after the Napoleonic era.

They regarded the great international anti-war congress that Jean Jaurès, the French labor leader, was busy preparing for in 1914 more as an attack on national armies and navies than as a great constructive humanitarian movement.

The fault was partly with the internationalists, who were sometimes more challenging in their mode of expression than their cause really demanded.

Be that as it may, the war came before Jaurès' great congress had come together and the International was far too weak to attempt to interfere. The individual who for the best part of a century had been airing his "rights" was glad enough to seek safety under the wing of the nationalist government.

Support in Middle Classes

When labor in June, 1917, attempted a mild protest against the war by sending Ramsay MacDonald and others to the Stockholm peace conference, the Government promptly stopped the proceedings.

It appeared as though once more a move toward internationalism had been snuffed out. But this time internationalism proved to have sprouted from broader rootage than in the days of the Holy Roman Empire or the Holy Alliance.

At the end of the war a powerful recruit to the movement came in the shape of the middle classes. Failure of the governments to give these the security they expected had driven them to make common cause with labor in search of greater security—and also of a higher ideal.

The result was the League of Nations.

The vital question was whether the production-owners would accept this new machinery for peace.

Unhappily some of the disadvantages associated with the former International reappeared in the League. Its adherents were largely drawn from classes of society that had not had experience in the practical needs of government. Its main supporters among the governments were those of small nations, like Masaryk's Czechoslovakia, Titulescu's Rumania, and Venizelist Greece, which had never been responsible for maintaining the stability of Europe. Moreover workers in Russia had just overthrown the Czarist government and were preaching world revolution, which was not conducive to the support of propertied groups for movement supported by the Left.

Decline in League Ranks

Nevertheless the British and French governments gave the new organization grudging support. After all it did not seek to take power or sovereignty away from the governments. Moreover might it not prove a useful weapon some day against a reviving Germany?

But with the rapid growth of Left Front movements in Britain, France, Spain, and elsewhere, during the postwar years the sympathy of the governing groups for the League began rapidly to decline.

Only Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, with their Hegelian view that "the state is the divine idea as it exists on earth," seemed able to stem the rising tide of Left Frontism.

The established governments indeed were in a tragic dilemma. They had the choice of allowing the leftward movement to advance, under inexperienced hands to possibly revolutionary and alarming experiments, or else of joining hands with the anti-left, anti-international and wholly untrustworthy dictatorships of Berlin and Rome in a move to restore their prestige.

They decided tentatively upon the latter course, in a policy that came to be known as appeasement. Leftist Spain was turned over to the Nazi-Fascist bloc, and then the leftist Comenius-state of Czechoslovakia. Mr. Chamberlain in October, 1937, began to declare that the League had proved "unable to fulfill its functions." By Sept. 14 last year League influence practically ended when Britain and France renounced all compulsory arbitration through the World Court.

Former Frontiers Fall

But as if by a miracle the giant arose again. The physical League had gone, but its demise was accompanied by the outpouring of innumerable schemes for international government. Books and current literature were full of the subject. New associations with plans for federal union and other international schemes sprang up in all countries.

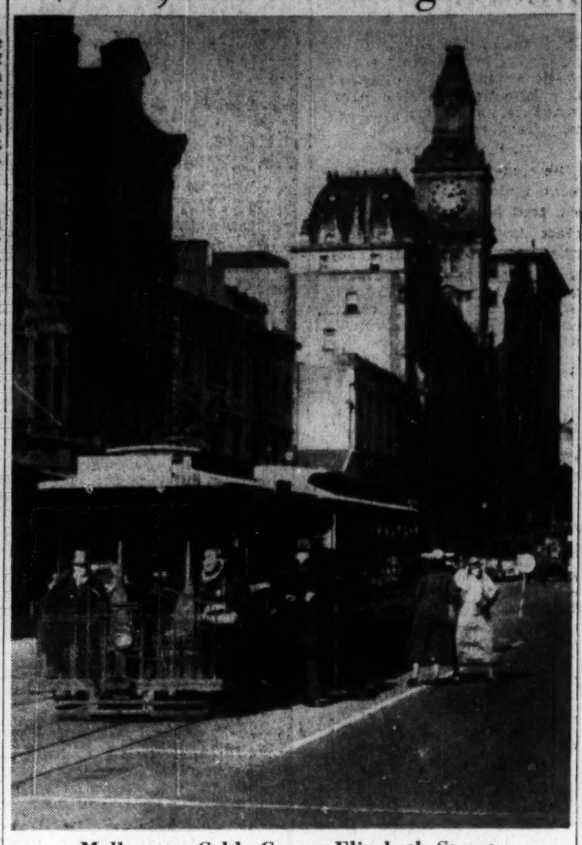
While more than one government had lost confidence in its own powers on viewing the violence of the new Axis; while labor was dismayed at its own blunder in resisting national rearmament until war was at their doorstep; the only confidence and determination came from the proponents of the new internationalism, who showed a truly religious faith in the validity of their cause.

Strange to say even the most violent foes of internationalism, the Nazi-Fascist warlords were paving the way for its reintroduction by their wholesale destruction of national frontiers and independent nations. Fresh help, too, came from a new quarter in the discoveries of natural science by way of air travel, radio, and moving pictures, which ignored the very existence of natural frontiers.

In France recognition of the situation came too late to save the country. In Britain, hurried concessions on both sides filled up the gap between Left and Right. Agreement was reached to cooperate in defense of the Empire and thereafter to work upon plans for an international order for Europe.

In such strange and incalculable ways have the opposing forces and ideals come together through sacrifice, self-immolation and even martyrdom, in a new principle of unity which promises not only to retrieve the sanctity of freedom from the Nazi scourge, but also to set the world on the way to a new order firmly based on the brotherhood of man.

Gone, But Not Forgotten



Melbourne Cable Car on Elizabeth Street

Typical of those which have been superseded by electric trolley cars and busses.

Melbourne Loses Cable Cars

MELBOURNE, Oct. 31 (Australian Associated Press)—Melbourne's cable trams, which have long been a curiosity for visitors from abroad, have disappeared after 55 years service.

Once they served the city exclusively, but since 1925, 46 miles of line have gradually been electrified, leaving only one cable line, the route of which will now be served by Melbourne's first double-decked motorbusses.

The closure of the cable lines was necessitated by the lack of safety of the cable, which, because of the war, cannot be replaced from the United Kingdom as in the past.

By careful maintenance the normal life of the last cable was more than doubled, but it was considered dangerous to continue to use it.

The cable system will therefore be closed, but the line will be kept in running order so that if fuel oil for the busses runs short the cable trams may be resurrected.

Falling Imports and Exports Menace Antipodes' War Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—While Australian and New Zealand governments demand that their people produce more and help Great Britain win the war the outlook for both countries is clouded by shrinking markets for what they really export and by vanishing sources of supply for some of the things they need.

The Australian Government has been more candid on this point than the Government of New Zealand. Federal Commerce Minister A. G. Cameron recently issued a statement highlighting the changes in the position of farm supplies as it affects the countries of the British empire. Markets had been narrowed down for the disposal of products of which the empire had a surplus, he said, while some sources which had provided products which the empire lacks have vanished. Moreover, shipping space available for carriage of supplies to Britain is now subject to enemy attack and economical use of it is insisted upon.

Some of these changes were expected, but unforeseen factors have entered the situation. Owing to the collapse of France, the British Government has told the Australian Dominions it must make greater efforts for conservation of shipping space because of increased need for importation of munitions and raw materials for arms production.

Indispensable Foods Only

Consequently the British Government feels it must limit its commitments for carriage of food supplies from the Dominions to indispensable foodstuffs.

But considerations of economic policy enter into the situation. Agricultural exports are vital in the foreign trade of the Dominions; they furnish the overwhelming bulk of what goes abroad. Thus shipment of them is essential if the Dominions are to fight in this war.

Neither Australia nor New Zealand feels any anxiety about wool. The British Government has agreed to buy the whole wool clip of the two countries for the duration of the war and one year thereafter and wool men have benefited quite considerably in the saving of marketing costs.

But the meat position of these countries remains uncertain. When France collapsed large shipments of Australian meat which were on the way there had to be diverted to Britain. Consequently British cold stores are now jammed with meat and a limit has been clamped on shipments from the Antipodes in the next few months.

Loss of French Help

Moreover, the increased pressure of carrying on a European blockade without the French Navy to help has resulted in recasting of its meat policy by the British Government. Present indications are admittedly unfavorable for the beef, mutton and lamb of the Antipodes. Some compensation is found in the fact that exports of hog meat may be increased if the farmers can be persuaded to raise more hogs.

Britain is seeking larger supplies of butter, cheese and eggs from Australia and New Zealand, though she is still unable to promise shipment of all the butter which New Zealand, with its mild climate, is able to produce. Satisfaction is also found in the promise of an expanding trade in dried milk.

Opportunities of expansion in these fields is seen as welcome relief in the war picture. But it is limited expansion—Australia can raise the dairy cattle herds only in areas of favorable rainfall.

Wheat Presents Problem

The position is vastly different with Australia's key wheat industry. Out of her largest crop in history she has made sales to Britain and to the Far East. But she has no continuing contract with Britain, for all, or even for most, of her crop. There was one contract made for the purchase of 60,000,000 bushels to be shipped away as grain and flour. But it will be mid-1941 before all this is aboard British-bound freighters and meantime there is a new crop coming along.

Commerce Minister Cameron has sounded a warning to Australians about wheat. There are, he says, "no grounds for optimism about markets in the immediate future and affairs of the wheat industry must be conducted in a realistic fashion."

War Pressure Lifts Trade To Record Level in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 31—Industrial growth in Canada under the spur of war's insistent demands has brought the volume of the Nation's business activities to the highest point in the country's history.

Dislocation in certain industries brought about by the war and which cannot be remedied until peace is restored, has been offset by the expansion in production of equipment and supplies for the armed forces. This production is both for Canadian and British account and is accompanied by an extensive plant construction program, which by the end of September had reached a total commitment of $250,000,000. The actual purchase of war supplies for both Governments had amounted on the same date to $525,000,000, about $135,000,000 of this being for the British.

The latter figure, however, was exclusive of foodstuffs and other commodities bought by the British in Canada from other sources than the Department of Munitions and supply. The prospective requirements of foods, such as wheat, bacon and cheese, have been the subject of discussions in London between a Canadian mission under J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture and British authorities.

There has not been any uniform advance in the whole economic field. In the month of September there was a decline in mining activity, in gold receipts at the mint at Ottawa and in silver shipments. The production of coal was also lower. For the first eight months of the year, however, mineral production was 14.1 per cent above the same months of 1939, gold deliveries were 2.1 per cent higher, silver shipments 10.2 per cent and coal production 17.8 per cent over the 1939 period. In September pig iron production was higher and steel ingot manufacturer lower than in August while in this case also the eight months' output of iron and steel was respectively 74 and 60 per cent above the same months of 1939.

Wholesale prices in this country, under the stabilizing influence of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board have kept on a fairly even keel since the close of the first four month period of the war. Common stock prices still at a low ebb under the shadow of war, are moving forward slowly and cautiously. The recent flotation of a 300 million dollar bond issue by the Federal Government has strengthened prices of Government and other high grade bonds.

The condition of the construction industry also reflects war's demands. In the first eight months of this year contracts awarded for building construction including barracks, training schools and plants for manufacturing war supplies were 48.8 per cent above the figure for the same period of 1939. Construction contract awards in the month of August were $41,000,000 compared with $26,000,000 in August, 1939. The number of motorized vehicles—automobiles and trucks—manufactured in this country in September was 15,475 compared with 3,922 in September of last year. The apparent reversal of seasonal trends is due to the uninterrupted demand for trucks. The increase in the first eight months of the year of 52.2 per cent in the imports of raw rubber is also due to expanding demands of war industry, while textile manufacturers consumed 71.8 per cent more raw cotton than in the corresponding eight months of 1939.

Mediterranean Rule at Stake In Duce's War

Continued from Page 1

deceived by German propaganda which pretends that Signor Mussolini's attack on Greece had surprised Herr Hitler and that such action had upset the Führer's plans for mediating between Greeks and Italians.

Decided at Brennaro

Egyptians realize that Italy's latest unprovoked aggression was really decided upon a month ago, when the dictators met at the Brenner Pass, and that the Axis Powers, continuing the same policy of force and guile, aimed at striking down one country at a time and isolating the remainder until they also can be similarly overcome, if possible by intimidation.

Today it is Greece, tomorrow it may be Yugoslavia, and then Turkey, unless these countries resolutely resist and, as better-informed Egyptians say: "Our turn may also come unless we are fully prepared."

The new diversion in Greece preserves for the Axis the initiative which it has enjoyed ever since hostilities broke out, and confronts Britain and its Allies with the necessity of fighting once again in a theater of war selected for them by the enemy after the stage has been carefully set by the aggressors.

Sooner or later, it is pointed out, Britain and its Allies must take the offensive somewhere if they are to win the war, and the great question is where?

Mounting Strength in Air

In all the theaters of war the mounting strength of Britain in the air becomes apparent as intensified Empire production and the training of pilots bears fruit, and with the approach to numerical parity comes the ever-brightening prospect of Britain being able to strike effectively also with land and sea forces.

The nearest place to strike from Britain is the long continental coastline held by the Nazis and at many points there the Germans at this moment are raising fortifications as fast as they can, after immobilizing a large part of the British Army in Britain for nearly six months with the threat of an invasion that no longer seems to portend imminent danger.

Meanwhile the gathering of momentum by the forces of the so-called Free Frenchmen under Gen. Charles de Gaulle appears to be threatening Italy with a backdoor attack upon Ethiopia, aided by ex-Emperor Haile Selassie of that country. The ex-monarch is close at hand under Allied sponsorship, and is ready to play his part in promoting a revolt of the Ethiopians against their Italian overlords directly the opportunity affords.

French Defense Board

From Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo which is anti-Axis territory, General de Gaulle announced at the week end the formation of a French Imperial Defense Committee.

For this movement, however, General de Gaulle is handicapped by the setback in his campaign at Dakar, which started the Vichy authorities and the dictators proscribing the activities of Free Frenchmen in France and wherever they could be located.

This policy succeeded so well that General de Gaulle's effective military influence is practically limited at present to Equatorial Africa, where it is regarded as a potentially valuable weapon in developing for the Allies their ultimate offensive action.

Since the Italians in Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland are separated from their countrymen in Libya in North Africa by French and Belgian colonial territories, the decision of these territories to stand by General de Gaulle gives the Allies a zone of operations right across the Continent from the west coast to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Von Papen Goes

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 31 (AP)—Much speculation has been aroused here by the departure from Ankara yesterday of Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey.

Herr von Papen's reputation for figuring at points at which Herr Hitler is preparing a coup—notably at Vienna in 1938—has added to the surmises attending his latest move.

Report of Soviet Planes in Greece Called 'Fantasy'

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (AP)—Tass, official Soviet news agency, today termed a British-circulated report that Saviet airplanes had reached Greece "a fantasy," and said it "does not correspond to the facts in any extent whatsoever."

Tass circulated this communiqué: "The Reuters agency is circulating a report printed in the New York Times alleging that some 120 or 150 military airplanes have arrived in Greece from the Soviet Union in the past few days. Tass is authorized to state that this Reuters report is throughout a product of the fantasy of its authors and does not correspond to the facts in any extent whatsoever."

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation quoted a Reuter's (British news agency) dispatch from Salonika today stating that 134 Soviet warplanes have arrived in Greece in the last few days under a recent Soviet-Greek agreement, NBC reported.

The dispatch said the planes, including 45 bombers, were brought by rail through Thrace.

Greek Lines Hold Firm; Britain Lands Troops

SALONIKA, Greece, Oct. 31 (AP)—Britain, invoking the power of its Mediterranean fleet, was authoritatively reported today to have landed troops on strategic Greek islands as this little Kingdom's mountain men fought to stem Italian troops pounding at its northwest frontier.

For military reasons, the Islands where the landings were said to have been made under the big guns of British warships could not be identified by name, it was stated. The number of troops involved and the nature of the equipment they brought with them likewise were undisclosed.

Occupation of the Islands, however, presumably would give the British bases from which to launch the aid they have promised their newest ally.

Greeks Hold Lines

Reports from the warfront 100 miles west of here, meanwhile, indicated the Greeks were continuing to hold their own.

A communiqué said that Greek forces in the Epirus sector on the southern end of the Albanian border had kept the Italians in check all day yesterday after "a slight withdrawal of their advance sections according to a pre-arranged plan."

The Italian offensive in this area was reported taking the form of a two-pronged drive aimed at the industrial city of Ioannina, 30 miles from the frontier.

Bands of irregulars, the High Command said, were "collaborating with the Italians. The nationality of the irregulars was not identified.

800 Italians Captured

Little military activity was reported elsewhere, though unofficial sources estimated the Greeks had captured approximately 800 prisoners on the northern end of the front during the last few days.

The High Command accused the Italian Air Force of bombing Patras "indiscriminately" and machine-gunning the population. Air attacks on "nonmilitary targets" at Rion and Navpactos—across the Gulf of Patras from Patras—in which one person was killed and five wounded also were reported.

The loss of one Greek plane which engaged Italian fighters over Albanian territory was acknowledged.

Reinforcements Move Up

Reinforcements continued to stream out of this city by every available means of conveyance as the Greeks took advantage of the lack of Italian aerial activity in this area to rush men and equipment to the front.

Thus far Salonika has yet to experience an air raid alarm; except for the blackout, curfew and martial law, life is continuing here much as usual.

Mobilization proceeded at top speed, however. Hundreds of peasants waited to exchange their civilian clothes for military uniforms while others, fully equipped, departed by lorries and taxis gaily singing the national anthem.

Air Raid Toll

The Athens news agency, meanwhile, estimated at 110 fatalities and more than 300 wounded in the bombing Monday of the Port of Patras by Italian planes which the agency alleged flew Greek colors.

The news agency said that at the time the attack was made the Patras population did not even know their country was at war with Italy and that crowds had gathered in the streets to watch the planes under the impression they were Greek.

About 200 bombs were dropped by the raiders, which passed low over the city, the news agency declared. Forty-five of the fatalities were said to be children and many women and children were reported among the wounded.

Revolt Denied

ROME, Oct. 30 (AP)—Authoritative Italian sources denied rumors of a revolt against the Italians in Albania, saying that in fact the Albanians had shown such zeal for the adventure against Greece that it had been necessary to "restrain individual initiative which tended to interfere with the orderly development of military operations."

The press speculated about alleged dissension within the Greek Government. The newspaper Il Piccolo asserted that reports from Athens had told of a controversy between Premier Metaxas and Kostas Kotzias, a Cabinet member described here as "a friend of Italy," over the Greek Government's decision to fight.

Il Piccolo reported, too, that Crown Prince Paul of Greece, brother of King George II, was under police surveillance in Athens because of his pro-Italian views and asserted sympathy with Axis aims.

Greek Defenses

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 31 (AP)—Greece pins its initial hopes of resisting Italian invasion from Albania on natural fortresses of its mountainous northwest augmented by the extensive system of "the Metaxas Line."

The Metaxas Line, named after Premier John Metaxas, dots the length of the Albanian-Greek frontier from the Ionian coast to Lake Ventrok—about 100 miles as the crow flies—and stretches on along the Yugoslav and Bulgarian frontiers to the Turkish border.

The original Metaxas Line was directed chiefly against Bulgaria.

But when Italy seized Albania in April, 1939, the Greek Government built new fortifications, at a reported cost of more than $6,000,000, to defend its northwest frontier against the new threat.

Details of the line are secret but it is believed to consist of strategically placed concrete fortifications, earthworks, pillboxes and barbed wire tank-traps—all designed to supplement the natural defenses afforded by the rugged upland country.

Special attention is said to have been devoted to the old fortified town of Ioannina (Janina), which commands two of the four principal routes from Southern Albania and which already has emerged as a key Italian objective in the very opening of the invasion.

The mountains make northwestern Greece a natural walled fortress and apparently the Greek Army's general plan is to force attackers into narrow mountainous bottlenecks.

Invaders pushing into Greece would find these four more or less favorable attacking routes through the mountains:

1. Around Lake Ventrok along the railway line leading to the strategic port of Salonika.
2. From Corizza, Albania, to Kastoria.
3. From Vojusav to Ioannina.
4. Along the coastline to a lower range of mountains to the west of Ioannina.

So, once again, the Greeks are defending their mountain passes, as did Leonidas at Thermopylae, where 300 Spartans held the narrow defile against Xerxes' "innumerable" Persians.

Aid by Britain

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 31 (AP)—Britain's sea-borne aid to Greece will be able to flow through a maze of well-fortified points established in the Aegean Islands and on the Greek mainland, Greek leaders disclosed yesterday.

They are so solidly ringed with guns that they can be held indefinitely, and there are so many of them that there still will be plenty ports of entry to the British even if some withdrawals are necessary, these informants said.

They asserted the islands will be held to provide a solid triangle with Alexandria, Cyprus, and Haifa, in which the British can have complete sea control, thus erecting a formidable barrier between the Axis and the shores of Egypt and Asia Minor.

These leaders predicted slow Greek withdrawal operations would hold up the Italians for several weeks, giving the British time to establish themselves in Greece.

Envoys to Leave

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Rome radiocast a report last night that Greek Minister Politis had asked the Italian Government for his passports, and added:

"Under these circumstances the Italian Government will follow the usual diplomatic custom and enter into an exchange of diplomatic personnel of the two countries."

Australian Wheat Shipped to Greece

MELBOURNE, Oct. 31 (Australian Associated Press)—Australia has materially helped Greek defensive preparations within the last year by substantial shipments of wheat and wool. One hundred thousand tons of wheat will be shipped shortly.

When recruiting is resumed shortly applications from non-enemy aliens will be considered, enabling acceptable Greeks among the 20,00 0to 25,000 domiciled in Australia to serve. It is expected that a number of Greek reserve officers resident in Australia will be called to the colors.

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Text of Willkie's Address in Baltimore

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31—Following is the prepared text of the address here last night by Wendell L. Willkie.

People of Maryland:

I am deeply touched by this generous welcome. It comes from a people who have contributed much to the free way of life in America.

Here, in the free State of Maryland, your forefathers gave America two great democratic principles: Religious freedom and the right of local self-government.

In 1938, you defended your right to govern yourselves by your own representatives. You rebuked the New Deal with your votes. You rejected an attempt by the third-term candidate to purge one of your United States Senators. And by an overwhelming majority you returned Millard E. Tydings to the Senate. You did well, not only to rebuke the presumption of the purge, but to assure yourselves a good Senator.

Once again you are called on to rebuke the New Deal and reject its attempt to force candidates on you.

You will repudiate its attempt to pervert our free institutions and take us down the road of complete State domination.

With your ballots you will reaffirm the common law of the United States: No man shall serve three consecutive terms as President.

The world across the oceans is in flames. New wars and formidable alliances of force against democracy are the order of the day. Freedom road has fallen before the onslaught of the aggressors. Only on the small island of Britain does it still hold out.

America's Obligation

We in America are left almost alone. Ours is the duty to hold fast the great traditions of democracy.

Our problem is to protect those traditions and those rights. Our problem is to preserve free enterprise. Unless we do so, our democracy will die.

We can protect our traditions and our rights by asserting them and by protecting them.

We can preserve free enterprise by making America strong.

The third-term candidate has suggested recently that the third-term candidate is the only man who can protect America.

We reject the fatal doctrine of indispensibility.

One-man rule always leads to the road to war.

The third-term candidate and those who are associated with him have much to say about his foresight. He says he saw the onrush of the present crisis far ahead.

Now, of course if this is true, the reason for it is that the President makes use of our State Department. That is not a political but a permanent organization. It consists in trained experts. To them information comes in a constant stream from an equally trained permanent foreign service located in our Embassies, Ministries and consulates abroad.

The third-term candidate has no monopoly on this information. It is always available to any President.

It is the people's information. It is the people's property. But, of course, the mere possession of information does not guarantee good judgment in its use.

And by the third-term candidate's own record, we know that during the last many years he disregarded the repeated warnings of his own diplomatic and military experts. Yet from 1933 until 1939 he made no adequate move toward giving the United States modernized defense.

In this threatening year of 1940, in January, he requested an increase in the defense budget of only $250,000,000. He said that, despite contrary expert opinion, that amount was sufficient.

But a few months after he expressed that opinion, he was forced to ask Congress for $1,500,000,000 more. After that he then had to go back to Congress four times. In this year of 1940, Congress increased the defense budget by $10,000,000,000, including contract authorizations. That is 40 times more than the increase the President requested after rejecting expert information he had received.

So much for the doctrine of the indispensably informed man. He either does not act at all on the information, or he disregards it.

Our economic system has been in a state of depression during his entire New Deal Administration. We still have approximately 9,000,000 unemployed. His only defense has been a boast about some recent employment in armament work.

Will you keep an Administration whose only cure for unemployment is the manufacture of armament, which its candidate himself has called a house of cards?

Away with them! Away with them!

I want to talk to you tonight about the protection of America — protection in a violent and war-torn world.

The duty of the President is to protect the interests of the United States. These interests come first. All of my policies will start with this question: What is best for the United States?

In protecting America, the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere will be my objective. The President must be dedicated to the objective of peace in our part of the world.

Aid to Britain to the limits of prudence for our own safety is essential to that objective.

I have given you my pledge many times over: I will work for peace. We are against sending our boys into any war other than the defenses of our own country.

The third-term candidate has also pledged himself to peace. Some nights ago he said, and I quote:

"I repeat again that I stand on the platform of our party: that we will not participate in foreign wars, and we will not send our Army, naval or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas except in case of attack."

That is his pledge.

And now, let me read you something more he said. I quote:

"I reaffirmed my attitude on this question. The thing has been said, therefore, in plain English three times in my speeches. It is stated without qualification in the platform and I have announced my unqualified acceptance of that platform. So much for that misrepresentation."

That's what he said.

This second paragraph I just quoted from the third-term candidate is a strong pledge. It is just as strong as the first pledge. They both pledge him to Democratic platform planks. But the second one was not made about peace. It was made in 1932 about sound money.

And in April, 1933, five months after the third-term candidate had pledged himself to sound money with those strong words, he abandoned sound money, devalued the dollar. And he still retains in his own hands power to devalue it further.

I ask you whether his pledge for peace is going to last any longer than his pledge for sound money.

On the basis of his past performance with pledges to the people, why shouldn't we expect to be at war by April, 1941, if he is elected?

That is the first requirement for the protection of America, a pledge to work for peace and good faith in that pledge, and another requirement has to do with our relationship with other nations. This is the field of diplomacy.

Strength Needed

A nation cannot have an effective diplomacy unless it is a strong and effective nation. But however strong we are, our diplomacy should be circumspect, wise and consistent. During the last eight years the third-term candidate has made reckless flights into the field of diplomacy. These flights were made entirely on his own initiative. And they have contributed to the confusion of the world.

Statements of the third-term candidate made in 1939 led British observers to publish opinions that the United States would participate in a European war. These statements of the third-term candidate were probably made with good motives. But they had that misleading effect.

The interests of the United States would have been better served if the third-term candidate had been outspokenly for peace and nonparticipation at that time, instead of waiting to pledge it in an election.

Even as late as June 10, 1940, he startled the world. He declared of Italy that the hand that held the dagger "has struck it into the back of its neighbor." In the capitals of Europe this bit of oratory was not taken as a move to keep the United States at peace.

On Oct. 5, 1937, the third-term candidate called for the quarantine of aggressors. But his policy with regard to aggressors has really tended to strengthen rather than to quarantine them.

For instance, we have consistently proclaimed our sympathy for China. But at the same time we were exporting millions of dollars worth of scrap iron and high-proof aviation gasoline to Japan, which was making war on China.

Denounces Appeasement

We have consistently expressed our sympathy for Britain and the need for aid to Britain. Yet just a few weeks ago we released a shipment of $7,000,000 worth of machine tools to Russia, the ally of Germany.

Thus we are helping those nations which the third-term candidate says should be quarantined.

That is no way to protect ourselves.

As President I will not help to mechanize the Red Army so that it can carry out its purposes. We shall feel well content to mechanize the Army of the United States.

Appeasement is the surest way to war. No American would stand for appeasement. Nor shall we.

But to avoid it we must be prepared to defend ourselves. Under the New Deal we have not become prepared.

And it will take a minimum of 18 months to equip us with even an inadequate protection.

Under the New Deal it would probably take much longer than that. Have you ever heard of a New Deal building project that was finished on schedule?

We pledge you to devote all our energy and our experience to building you the Army and the Navy that we so desperately need.

We pledge you a defense program that will mobilize the energies of America swiftly and confidently.

With regard to the defense program, there are a number of things that need to be done at once.

First, we must make certain that there is no delay in providing housing for our new soldiers.

Second, we must obtain supplies of raw materials which are not produced in the United States—rubber, tin and other things essential to national defense.

Third, we must make defense weapons which we need and make them faster and in larger quantities.

Fourth, we must hasten decision on the types of defense arms that we want industry to build. It is far better to have a large number of good and serviceable defense weapons on hand than it is to have a few dream ones on order.

Fifth, we would centralize responsibility. We would take to heart the lessons of the World War which showed that high-speed production of defense weapons can never be obtained if able industrialists are used only in an advisory capacity. That was tried in the World War and it failed. Yet it is being tried again today. We would appoint a chairman and give him and his associates authority and hold them responsible.

If he did not get results, if tanks and planes and guns did not begin rolling off the assembly lines, he would go, and we would appoint some one else.

Sixth, we must devote Congressional defense appropriations to defense purposes, instead of boondoggling them.

For instance, we must never permit the condition which existed in 1937 to 1939, whereby only 3 per cent of the Army appropriations was spent for training. This is outrageous. The Army should train as an army, just as a navy trains as a fleet.

"Let's Look Ahead"

Here, then, are three basic elements in the protection of America; good faith in the pursuit of peace for this Hemisphere; a wise and consistent diplomacy; and a strong military and naval defense force.

Yet there is one requirement underlying these requirements, which is more important than any other. This is the requirement that we here in America shall live and prosper, that we shall trade with one another, and do business with one another and that we shall continue the extraordinary progress in the arts of production that characterized our history for 150 years.

The entire purpose of armament and diplomacy is to serve that fundamental requirement.

We cannot hope to sustain the enormous defense program that now faces us, we cannot hope to bear the burden of that debt and of taxes, unless we have production enough to support them.

Production, which has been denied us, is essential not only to assure us peace and the fruits of peace, but to assure us our freedom, both now and hereafter.

Let's look ahead.

Let's suppose that the European war has ended. What kind of a world will we face then?

Regardless of which side is victorious, we will face a world of economic chaos. Europe will be in the throes of a severe deflation. Millions of men demobilized from the armies will be seeking work. The European countries will be trying to adjust their industries to a peacetime basis after the great effort of wartime production.

In a world faced by these economic problems we will face our own grave problems. We will be confronted with the continued task of finding job opportunities for our people, to bring about increased business enterprise, of achieving parity income for the farmer.

These are the very problems which the New Dealers have failed to solve in the past eight years, and which they are wholly untrained to solve. Is there any reason to suppose that they will be any better able to solve them in the still more difficult conditions which will exist after the war?

Foresight Required

Besides those problems, we will have in addition, the postwar problems. We will have built up a great armaments industry in our national defense effort. We will have to readjust ourselves to the job of beating the swords back into plowshares.

What kind of an administration would be best for America in those troubled years ahead?

Is it the kind of administration we have had for the past eight years?

Is it an administration which with every oportunity has consistently failed to solve our present economic problems?

Is it the kind of administration that has persistently failed to unite our people; the kind of administration that has fostered class antagonism, fear and distrust?

In short, is it the New Deal that we want to guide us through those critical years ahead?

Or do we want an administration that believes in the future of this country, an administration that knows how to stimulate American enterprise, an administration that knows what makes a job and is determined to provide all of our people with the opportunity to work?

We must not, we dare not settle the issue of this election on the basis of the probable European developments within the next few months.

We must have more foresight than that.

We must settle this election on the basis of the future of America.

We dare not let the pessimists and the defeatists determine that future. The men who know how to work and how to produce must determine the future of America.

Willkie Puts Five Questions to Roosevelt

ABOARD WILLKIE TRAIN EN ROUTE TO CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 31 (AP)—After contending President Roosevelt's re-election might bring war by April on the basis of his "past performances and pledges," Wendell L. Willkie expressed hope today the Chief Executive would answer these questions before election:

"1. Why it is that after having spent 60 billion dollars, there are over nine million men still unemployed in the United States—approximately the same number as when he ran for President in 1936?

"2. Why it is that we have stayed in a condition of chronic depression for seven and a half years when every other country in the world, prior to the outbreak of the World War, showed greater progress toward recovery?

Mentions Corrupt Machines

"3. Why it is that although he has failed to build an adequate defense for the United States he told Congress last June to adjourn because there was no necessity of its staying in session? Since that date he has requested of Congress billions of dollars in appropriations for the building of a national defense program.

"4. Why it is that he should be permitted to violate a principle of 150 years against a third term—especially at a time when democracy is already in peril without the added menace of long-term personal power?

"5. How does he justify his alliance with the most corrupt political machines in America? How does he explain his first-name intimacy with their bosses?"

Mr. Willkie asked the questions in a statement issued from his special train after he listened on the radio to the President's Boston address. The Republican nominee had just returned from an address in Baltimore, where he told an audience which cheered him repeatedly:

"If you elect him (Mr. Roosevelt), on the basis of his past performances and pledges to the people, you may expect war by April, 1941."

Mr. Willkie's original text read, "on the basis of his past performances with pledges to the people, why shouldn't we expect war by April, 1941, if you re-elect him?"

Boston Speech 'Disappointing'

He mentioned April in connection with an assertion that Mr. Roosevelt in April, 1933, "abandoned sound money" five months after he "had pledged himself to sound money."

Regarding the President's Boston speech Mr. Willkie said he was disappointed and added that Mr. Roosevelt was running for Chief Executive, "not for a member of the House of Representatives." Declaring the address attacked Joseph W. Martin, Republican floor leader and the party's national chairman, Mr. Willkie said Representative Martin had been voted the ablest House member by Washington newspapermen.

The nominee, saying he subscribed to that judgment and that he was glad Mr. Martin was managing his campaign, continued:

"The campaign of Mr. Roosevelt is being managed by the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Edward J. Flynn of the Bronx. Mr. Roosevelt did not characterize Boss Flynn, but Mayor La Guardia did in the following terms: 'Ed Flynn of the Bronx is as low and as vicious as Croker or Tweed.'"

In closing the statement, Mr. Willkie said the President's speech instructed him on one point.

"I had assumed," he said, "that the Ambasador to the Court of St. James (Joseph P. Kennedy) was the Ambassador of the people of the United States and not the personal representative of the President. I, at least, would consider all Government representatives to be servants of the people rather than of myself."

Willkie's Boyhood Guide

Mrs. Florence Leeson Foster

West Hollywood woman who was Mr. Willkie's Sunday School teacher in Elwood, Indiana, met the Presidential candidate on a visit to Los Angeles.

Willkie While in California Met Sunday School Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 31—One of the few citizens of Los Angeles who, among the thousands that welcomed Wendell Willkie when he stopped here on his campaign tour, actually met the Presidential candidate personally, was Mrs. Florence Leeson Foster of West Hollywood. Her right to such a meeting dated back several decades, when as a Sunday school teacher in the Methodist-Episcopal Church in Elwood she had Wendell Willkie in her class.

On the platform of his train in Santa Ana, Calif., Mr. Willkie greeted his former Sunday school teacher. When neither seemed able to say anything in the excitement of the moment, the candidate planted a kiss on Mrs. Foster's cheek.

In 1911, several years after Mr. Willkie was in her Sunday school class, Mrs. Foster joined the Christian Science Society of Elwood, and became active as a Sunday school teacher, work which she continued when she joined a Christian Science Church in Los Angeles many years ago. She is now a member of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city.

As a real Willkie volunteer, Mrs. Foster has organized the Elwood Willkie Volunteers Club here, and has made numerous speeches before political organizations and Willkie rallies.

Mr. Willkie was in Mrs. Foster's class for about four years, from the time he was eight until he was 12, and he stands out in her memory as a vigorous but on the whole a well-behaved boy.

"Of course," she says with a twinkle, "both his father and mother were in the Sunday school too, and they had a parental eye on him most of the time."

Wendell Willkie's father, she added, "was both spiritual and legal adviser to the church and served as superintendent of the Sunday school. He taught the adult Bible class for many years, and there was never a question that his students asked him on which he wasn't fully informed."

Democrats Stress Job Gains Achieved Under the New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—In efforts to counter Republican promises of more jobs for the Nation's laboring masses if Wendell L. Willkie is elected President, the Democratic organization is out today with specifications on how the New Deal has made employment and lifted the country out of the worst economic recession it ever knew. Not only have jobs been found for the millions brought into the labor market since the peak of unemployment, it was declared, but, with industry now speeded up for the biggest defense program ever undertaken by any nation, mounting employment now is assured.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman stressed this angle of the industrial and social situations as principal speaker at a Mecca Temple rally last night sponsored by locals of the Milk Drivers' Union, which is out for the Democratic ticket. Daniel J. Tobin, head of the International Brotherhoods of Teamsters and Chairman of the Labor Committee of the Democratic National Committee, another speaker, made a sharp attack on John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organizations chief, as attempting to divide labor in an election of utmost importance to it when he advocated support of Mr. Willkie "who has neve done anything for labor . . . never in his life instituted any kind of legislation anywhere in behalf of the toilers."

Says Willkie's Eyes Shut

Governor Lehman held that, in seeking to establish the charge that the New Deal had put "business on its back," Mr. Willkie "conveniently closed his eyes" to business conditions today as compared with those under the last Republican administration "to conceal the fact that profits, production and employment are today as high as they ever were in the history of the country—even during the boom year of 1929."

"Has Mr. Willkie given any convincing reason why President Roosevelt's great program of labor and social legislation should not be entrusted to him?" the Governor asked. "Has he told why he thinks that program would be safer in the hands of the Republican Party, which every knows always has been the enemy of labor and social legislation, than in the hands of the President of the Democratic Party?"

"No, His only plea is: 'Give me the opportunity of taking over the program of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and I will do it better.'"

Finds Willkie Contradictory

"Mr. Willkie says he favors aid to Great Britain. Perhaps he does, but when President Roosevelt boldly and forcefully acted, while others merely gave lip service, Mr. Willkie loudly proclaimed that the President's course was a demonstration of dictatorship.

"Mr. Willkie said he favors the conscription of man-power, but he was strongly opposed to giving the United States power to deal adequately with any industrialists who were unwilling to co-operate—with the Government in the production of material for the national defense. That is not the American way."

Senator Robert F. Wagner and John L. Sullivan, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in addresses last night defended New Deal fiscal policy with Senator Wagner challenging Mr. Willkie's ability as a business man, and Mr. Sullivan declaring that the Administration was responsible for "an outstanding business recovery."

Senator James M. Mead, running for re-election, told a Rochester audience that Mr. Willkie had "secret reservations" when he approved social objectives of the New Deal, and demanded from the Republican nominee a "straight-forward statement in the light of the fact that Mr. Willkie was the first big utility operator to have a C. I. O. strike."

Increase in Jobs Promised If Willkie Wins Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—With Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential contender, swinging back to New York City to end his campaign with a mammoth rally at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night and to vote from his home here on Tuesday, leaders of his party are turning the spotlight on the industrial situation, with promises of between 15 and 20 per cent more jobs if the Republican candidate is elected.

Results of a poll by the Willkie Committee of 10,000, businessmen, professional men and farmers, at the White Hotel here yesterday, brought a pledge from 13 business and professional leaders that 2,798 new jobs would be available "in the event of a Republican victory."

Benjamin A. Javits, Secretary of the Committee and Chairman of the meeting, declared this was indicative of what might be expected all over the country if the Republican Presidential ticket won.

Five-Point Program

James D. Mooney, Vice-President of General Motors Corporation, offered a five-point program which he said would put millions of men back to work. This featured the industrial speed-up for defense, housing expansion, transport reorganization, highway construction, and improved city planning.

In this connection another prominent name on the list of Willkie supporters today is that of Irving Fisher, Yale Professor Emeritus of Economics, on the basis of the need of a positive national program of production.

"This is the job for the businessman and a man who sees this need clearly," he said. "Roosevelt is not such a man. Willkie is."

Simultaneously, the Republican National Committee here announced a pro-Willkie statement to which 79 economists were signatory condemning the fiscal and economic policies of the New Deal. Among others to enlist for Mr. Willkie's election were Dr. William J. Hale, authority on the application of scientific principles to agriculture and industry; Felix Morley, recently inducted President of Haverford College, a voter in the national Democratic column since 1916, and Abraham C. Ratshesky, Boston banker and philanthropist and one-time American Minister to Czechoslovakia.

Last Word for G. O. P.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican National Chairman, discussing Mr. Willkie's return this week end, said the nominee would be the featured speaker on a radio program over major networks for an hour beginning at midnight on Monday. The taking up of a previously announced option on this air time will give the Republicans the last word in the 1940 vote roundup by air wave, coming immediately after a talk by President Roosevelt over several networks between 11 p. m. and midnight on election eve.

Mr. Martin held that the "surprise" radio schedule for Mr. Willkie, concluding a speaking campaign without precedent for its multiple talks, not only would enable him to have the final voice in the Presidential race, but would be of special campaign value in the West because of the difference in time zones.

Optimistic reports of the growth of the "swing to Willkie" continued to flow from Martin headquarters, where it was declared that New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, among the more hotly contested states, now were "safe" in the Willkie column.

Kennedy Assailed

Mr. Martin and Edwin F. Jaeckle, New York State Republican Chairman, joined the party standard-bearer in a blast against the radio address of Joseph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, here Tuesday night. Home from London to cast his vote, Mr. Kennedy is one of several members of the diplomatic corps to enlist in the third term campaign in an activity that has drawn Republican fire against them as abandoning their European listening posts in a time of crisis.

"We have no Ambassador now in London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, or Rome," Mr. Martin said. "Either world conditions are not as serious as the Roosevelt Administration would have the country believe, or these Ambassadors are gravely derelict in their duty—and so are the President and the State Department in permitting them to leave their posts. Good soldiers never leave the front-line trenches to return home to give assurances their countrymen are safe.

The Real "Crisis"

"Perhaps the real answer is that to the New Dealers the most important crists of all just now is the fact that the third term candidate faces defeat next Tuesday."

Bruce Barton, Republican candidate for the United States Senate against the Democratic incumbent, James M. Mead, was chief radio speaker for the party here last night in a challenge of President Roosevelt's promise to keep the United States out of the war.

That Republican finances are in good shape despite the huge sums spent in the campaign was indicated by the report to the United Republican Finance Campaign Committee that its Women's Division had obtained more than $22,000 in contributions in 10 minutes yesterday. The renewed fund drive directed by Mrs. Preston Davie, a founder of the National Republican Builders, helped the division exceed its $200,000 quota by $10,213.

New York Milk Price Increased

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The Sheffield Farms Company will increase its milk prices from three quarters of a cent to 1¼ cents for quarts, and the price of heavy cream will be increased two cents for each half pint, beginning tomorrow, a spokesman said today. Similar announcements are expected shortly by other large milk distributing companies here.

Under the new prices, approved milk will advance from 14½ cents to 15¼ cents a quart and milk in two quart containers from 26 to 28 cents. The Sheffield spokesman said that while the company had been attempting to keep prices steady, the present price was not sufficient to meet increased wage rates established last fall with the Teamster's Union and increased company costs.

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Text of Roosevelt Speech in Boston Garden

BOSTON, Oct. 31—Following is the prepared text of the speech delivered last night by President Roosevelt in Boston Garden:

I've had a glorious day here in New England. I've looked forward to coming here to Boston. But there's one thing about this trip that I regret. I have to return to Washington tonight, without getting a chance to go into my two favorite states—Maine and Vermont.

In New York City, I showed by the cold print of the Congressional Record how Republican leaders, with their votes and in their speeches, have been playing, and still are playing politics with national defense.

Even during the past three years, when the dangers to all forms of democracy throughout the world have been obvious, the Republican team in the Congress has been acting only as a Party team.

Time after time, Republican leadership refused to see that what this country needs is an all-American team.

These side-line critics are now saying that we are not doing enough for our national defense. I say we are going full speed ahead!

Navy Outer Defense

Our Navy is our outer line of defense.

Almost the very minute that this Administration came into office we began to build the Navy up—to build a bigger Navy.

In seven years, we have raised the total of 193 ships in commission to 337 in commission today.

We have 119 more ships under construction today.

In seven years we raised the personnel of the Navy from 106,000 to 210,000 today.

You good people here in Boston know of the enormous increase of productive work in your Boston Navy Yard. There are now six times as many men employed in all our navy yards as there were in 1933. The private ship-building yards are also humming with activity—building ships for our Navy and for our expandng merchant marine.

The construction of this Navy has been a momumental job. In spite of what some campaign orators may tell you, you cannot buy a battleship from a mail order catalogue.

We have not only added ships and men to the Navy. We have enormously increased the effectiveness of naval bases in our outlying territories.

Thwarting Potential Attack

Our objective is to keep any potential attacker as far from our continental shores as we can.

And within the past two months your Government has acquired new naval and air bases in British territory in the Atlantic Ocean. They extend all the way from Newfoundland to that part of South America where the Atlantic Ocean begins to get narrow, with Africa not far away

I repeat: Our objective is to keep any potential attacker as far from our continental shores as we can.

That is the record of the growth of our Navy. In 1933 a weak Navy; in 1940 a strong Navy. Side-line critics may carp in a campaign. But Americans are mighty proud of that record. Americans will put their country first and partisanship second.

And speaking of partisanship, I remind you—when the Naval Expansion Bill came up in 1938 the vast majority of Republican members of the Congress voted against building any additional battleships.

What kind of political shenanigans are these?

Can such people be trusted with national defense?

We are also expanding our Army. Under normal conditions we have no need for a large Army. But unprecedented dangers require unprecedented action to guard the peace of America against unprecedented threats.

Since the day when Poland was invaded, we have more than doubled the size of our regular Army. Adding to this the Federalized National Guardsmen, our armed land forces now equal more than 436,000 enlisted men, and yet there are armies overseas than run to four, five, and six million.

Finest Personnel in World

The officers and men of our Army and National Guard are the finest in the world.

They will be the nucleus for training the young men who are being called under the Selective Service Act, 800,000 of them in the course of this year.

General Marshall has said that the task of training these young men is a "profound privilege."

Campaign orators seek to tear down the morale of the American people when they make false statements about the Army's equipment. I say we are supplying our Army with the best fighting equipment in the world.

The Defense Commission is getting things done with speed and efficiency. More than eight billion dollars of defense contracts have been let.

I am afraid that these campaign orators will pretty soon, if they keep on much further, be under the painful necessity of coming down to Washington and eating their words.

The most inexcusable, unpatriotic misstatement of fact about our Army is the brazen charge that the men called to training will not be properly housed.

The plain fact is that construction on Army housing is far ahead of schedule to meet all present needs, and that by Jan. 5, next, there will be complete and adequate housing for nine hundred and thirty thousand soldiers.

Assurance to Parents

I give assurance to the mothers and fathers of America that each and every one of their boys in training will be well housed.

Throughout the one year of their training there will be constant promotion of their health and well being.

And while I am talking to you mothers and fathers, I give you one more assurance.

I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again:

Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars.

They are going into training to form a force so strong that, by its very existence, it will keep the threat of war far away from our shores.

The purpose of our defense is defense.

The Republican campaign orators who moan and groan about our Army and Navy are even more mournful about our strength in the air. But only last year, 1939, the Republicans in Congress were voting in favor of reducing appropriations for the Army Air Corps.

What kind of political shenanigans are these?

Can such people be trusted with national defense?

Plane Production Vital

I stress particularly what every Army and Navy flier tells us—that what counts most in sustained air power is the productive capacity of our airplane factories.

We are determined to attain a production capacity of 50,000 planes a year in the United States. Day and night we are working and making rapid progress toward that goal.

You citizens of Seattle who are listening tonight—you have watched the Boeing plant grow. It is now producing four times as many planes each month as it was producing a year ago.

You citizens of Southern California can see the great Douglas factories. They have doubled their output in that period.

You citizens of Buffalo and St. Louis can see the Curtiss plants in your cities. Their output has jumped to twelve times its level of a year ago.

And, of course, I don't need to tell you anything about the quality of the men who fly those planes!

You citizens of Hartford who hear my words: look across the Connecticut River at the whirring wheels and the beehive of activity which is the Pratt and Whitney plant which I saw today. A year ago this plant was producing airplane engines totaling one hundred thousand horsepower a month. Today this production has been stepped up tenfold, stepped up to one million horsepower a month.

Figures in Horsepower

And you citizens of Paterson, New Jersey, you can see the Curtiss-Wright plant which a year ago produced 270,000 horsepower a month and this October is producing 859,000 horsepower.

In ten months we have increased our engine output 240 per cent.

And we are building brand new plants for airplanes and airplane engines in centers in the Middle West, far from the coast.

Last spring and winter this great production capacity program was stepped up by orders from overseas. In taking these orders for planes to go overseas, we are following hard-headed self-interest.

Building on the foundation provided by these orders, the British are now receiving a steady stream of airplanes. After three months of blitzkrieg in the air, the strength of the Royal Air Force is actually greater now than when the attack began. This increase in strength despite battle losses is due in part to the purchases made from American airplane industries.

Tonight I am privileged to make an announcement, using Boston instead of the White House.

The British have now asked for permission to negotiate again with American manufacturers for 12,000 additional planes. I have asked that the request be given most sympathetic consideration by the Priorities Board consisting of William S. Knudsen, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and Leon Henderson. When these additional orders are approved, they will bring Britain's present orders for military planes from the United States to more than 26,000. They will require still more new plant facilities so that the present program of building planes for military purposes both for the United States and Great Britain will not be interrupted.

Available to U. S.

Also large additional orders are being negotiated for artillery, machine guns, rifles, and tanks with equipment and ammunition. The plant capacity necessary to produce all of this military equipment is and will be available to serve the needs of the United States in any emergency.

The productive capacity of the United States, which has made it the greatest industrial country in the world, will not fail now. It is going to make us—it is making us the strongest air power in the world. And that is not just a campaign promise!

I have been glad to welcome back to our own shores that Boston boy, beloved by all of Boston, and a lot of other places, my Ambassador to the Court of St. James's Joe Kennedy.

Actually on the scene where planes were fighting and bombs dropping, for many months he has been telling me just what you and I have visualized from afar—that all the smaller independent nations of Europe—Sweden, Switzerland, Greece, Ireland, and the others—have lived in terror of the destruction of their independence by Nazi military might.

We can build up our armed defenses to their highest peak of efficiency; but they will still be inadequate unless we support them with strong national morale, a sound economy, a sense of solidarity and economic and social justice.

In Spring of 1933

When this Administration came to office, the foundation of our national morale was crumbling. In the panic and misery of those days no democracy could have built up an adequate armed defense.

What we have done since 1933 has been written in terms of improvement in the daily life and work of the common man.

I have discussed the falsifications which Republican campaign orators have been making about the economic condition of the country—the condition of labor and the condition of business.

They are even more ridiculous when they shed those old crocodile tears over the plight of the farmer.

Now, if there is anyone that a Republican candidate loves more than the laboring man in November, it is the farmer.

And the first one he forgets after election day is the farmer.

Do I have to remind you of the plight of the farmer during the period between 1920 and 1933—declining income, accumulating surpluses, rising farm debts—ten cent corn, twenty cent wheat, five cent cotton, three cent hogs.

They did nothing to stop this slide. But, of course, before every election day they always uncorked the old bottle of soothing syrup and spread it thick.

Farmers Know Record

The farmers of America know from the record what the state of American agriculture is today.

Here it is:

Farm income this year is just about double what it was in 1932.

Farm buying power this year is greater than it was even in 1929.

Tens of thousands of farms have been saved from foreclosure.

More than 800,000 low income farmers have obtained credit from the government, which they could get nowhere else, and, incidentally, credit which they are repaying.

Over a million farms have been electrified since 1933.

Over 6,000,000 farmers—that's a lot of farmers—have received benefit payments of more than three and a half billion dollars.

What does all this add up to? It means an agriculture which is strong and vigorous.

And we all know how much this is due to the patient efforts and practical vision of Henry Wallace.

What New England Knows

The people of New England know that if the farmers' income had remained what it was in 1932, they would be buying fewer shoes, fewer watches and ice boxes, less woolen goods and cotton goods, than they are buying now. Prosperous farmers mean more employment, more prosperity for the workers and business men of New England, and of every industrial area in America.

We're still striving for the goal:

Parity—the proper relationship between agriculture and the rest of our economy—will continue to be our guiding principle.

We now have great stocks of wheat, corn and cotton—in a sense really strategic materials in a world threatened with war.

Surpluses not needed for reserves are now being used to feed the hungry and the ill-nourished and that is a fact difficult for the old Republican orators to deny.

Our school luncheon program will this year reach three million children with milk and other foods. And milk does those children much more good than political soothing syrup.

While this was being done, what were the Republican leaders doing? Here is the record:

Record in Congress

In 1933, Republicans in the Congress, in both houses, voted against the first Agricultural Adjustment Act by 88 to 52.

In 1936, they voted against the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by 75 to 25.

In 1938, they voted against the second Agricultural Adjustment Act by 84 to 15.

And even in 1940, they voted against parity payments to farmers by 143 to 32.

In the Spring of this year, they voted overwhelmingly against the Stamp Plan to distribute food to needy people through private grocery stores.

The American farmers will not be deceived by pictures of Old Guard candidates, patting cows and pitching hay in front of moving picture cameras.

All the sweet words of the Republican leaders in Philadelphia last June—they were not worth the paper they were written on.

For listen to this. Last summer, only a few weeks after the Republican National Platform had been adopted endorsing commodity loans for the farmers, the Republican members of the House marched right back into the Halls of Congress and voted against commodity loans for the farmers. They voted against them by a vote of 106 to 37.

Martin's Vote

Among the Republican leaders who voted against that bill and against practically every other farm bill was the present Chairman of the Republican National Committee, that "peerless leader," the "farmers' friend"—Congressman Joe Martin of Massachusetts.

He is of national interest now because at the time of his appointment as Republican National Chairman, this handsome verbal bouquet, this expensive orchid, was pinned upon him: "In public life for many years Joe Martin has represented all that is finest in American public life."

Considering the source of that orchid, Martin may be slated for some Cabinet post. So let's look at the voting record of this representative of what they call "all that is finest in American public life."

Martin voted against the Public Utility Holding Company Act, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the National Securities Exchange Act, and the extension of the CCC. He voted against practically all relief and work relief measures, and against the appropriation for rural electrification.

Martin voted against the Civil Service Extension Act and against the United States Housing Act.

What I particularly want to say on the radio to the farmers of the Nation, is that Republican National Chairman voted against every single one of the farm measures recommended by this Administration. Perhaps he will be rewarded for this loyal service to the principles of his Party by being appointed Secretary of Agriculture.

I shall remember from three months ago.

He is one of that great historic trio which has voted consistently against every measure for the relief of agriculture, Martin Barton & Fish.

I have to let you in on a secret. It will come as a great surprise to you. It's this:

I'm enjoying this campaign. I'm really having a fine time.

Not an Easy Job

I think you know that the Office of President has not been an easy one during the past years.

The tragedies of this distracted world have weighed heavily upon all of us.

But—there is revival for every one of us in the sight of our own national community.

In our own American community we have sought to submerge all of the old hatreds, all the old fears, of the old world.

We are Anglo-Saxon and Latin, we are Irish and Teuton and Jewish and Scandinavian and Slav—we are American. We belong to many races and colors and creeds—we are Americans.

And it seems to me that we are most completely, most loudly, most proudly American around Election Day.

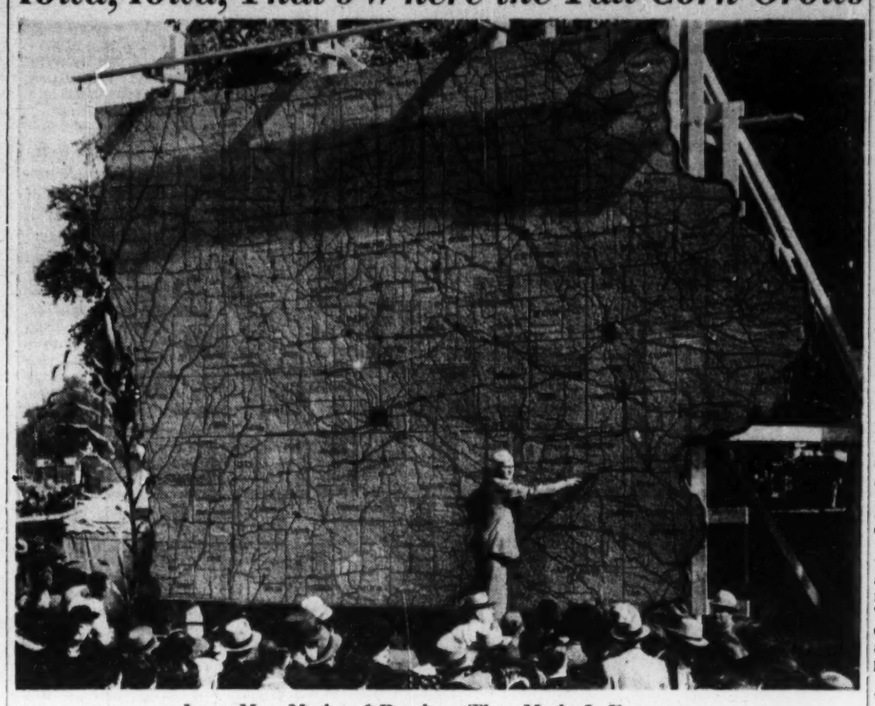
Because it is then that we can assert ourselves—voters and candidates alike. We can assert the most glorious the most encouraging fact in the world today—the fact that democracy is alive—it is alive and going strong.

We are telling the world that we are free—and we intend to remain free and at peace.

We are free to live and love and laugh.

We face the future with confidence and courage. We are American.

Iowa, Iowa, That's Where the Tall Corn Grows



Iowa Map Made of Product That Made It Famous

The giant map of Iowa pictured above is Washington County's huge "Festicorn" map of the Hawkeye State. Eighteen feet high by 24 feet wide, it is entirely made of corn, each grain individually placed. As a symbol of the tall corn state, it is unique. Between 400 and 500 persons worked on the map which had been prepared in sections, each section cut to represent one of the 99 counties in the State. Each piece was then assigned to an individual or group to complete, after which they were assembled into the complete map.

Various colors of corn were set in a mixture of glue and cement applied on the backgrounds, a different color corn used to represent towns, rivers, highways and roads. It is estimated that 4,000 to 5,000 hours of labor were spent on the map and more than a million and a half grains of corn used in its construction. The plan and design for the map are the work of the Rev. Carl W. Klein of Washington, Iowa.

Meet the New Husking Champion: He's Irvin Bauman, Illinois Farmer

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Corn Belt acclaimed a new national husking champion today in Irvin Bauman, youthful Illinois farmer who became the Nation's top "farm athlete" on his third try.

He bested 20 opponents in the 17th National Cornhusking championships yesterday to capture the title that eluded him in 1935 and 1938, when he finished second.

Mr. Bauman, a slender tenant farmer, set a record of 46.71 for the event. The old mark of 41.52 was established in 1935. The new king of the nubbin pickers operates a 160-acre Central Illinois farm near Eureka, is married and has a small son.

He won the Illinois State title twice, but this year finished second to Ecus Vaughn of Piatt County. The latter scored 41.62 for fifth place in the National Derby.

Marion Link, Iowa State Champion of Ames, scored 46.36 to finish a close second to Mr. Bauman. Ivyl Carlson of Madrid, Iowa, was third with 44.97 bushels, and Lawrence House of Goodland, Kan., fourth with 42.03. Mr. Bauman's net load was 3,269.9 pounds after deductions of 89.1 pounds for husks and gleanings. Mr. Link's net was 3,245.1 after deduction of 93.9 pounds.

The 21 contestants were the best of approximately 6,000 aspirants who competed in county elimination contests in 12 States. A crowd estimated by police officials at 125,000 watched them compete for the coveted title, gold trophy and $100 first place prize.

The husking contest is called the world's most gruelling sport because it exacts sustained speed for a longer period than any other. Huskers work without pause for 80 minutes. There is no time out, no "between halves."

Huskers move along rows of corn, seize the stalks, strip off the corn, husking it cleanly, and pitch the ears into a moving wagon. The staccato sounds of corn hitting the sideboard of Mr. Bauman's wagon came at the rate of nearly one a second—the champion being timed at 58 ears to the minute near the end of the contest.

The huskers train for weeks to develop speed and the ability to husk cleanly. Gleanors follow each contestant to pick corn he misses. This counts against his score, as does everything over five ounces of husks.

London Paper Lauds Kennedy Speech Telling What Britain Expects of U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The London Daily Mail commented approvingly today on Ambassador Joseph R. Kennedy's speech in the United States of Oct. 29, and said his "intervention at this stage may sway the approaching election decisively in favor of the President.

"What Joseph Kennedy has to say to the American people clearly and accurately represents the British view," said the paper.

"It is this: the armed forces of Britain are America's first line of defense against Nazi invasion. Those forces are fighting not only for the life of the British Empire but for the survival of western democracy.

"In return for that service Britain requires the utmost help the United States can give.

"We want all the equipment America can send. We want more than we are getting and we want it faster.

"Our enemies could not stand against a Britain armed to the teeth, backed by the United States with her vast potential war production at full stretch.

"A speedup of her output would be worth more to us than an expeditionary force of a million men. An American declaration of war at this stage would be of no help to us. It would divert vital supplies from our own lines to the home front of the United States.

"America is nominally neutral. In reality she is a non-belligerent ally and her part is not merely to sell us surplus material but to plan production to supply our urgent war needs.

"By intensive rearmament and by aiding Britain the United States hopes to keep out of war. She stands in relation to this country in the same position as Britain stood in relation to Europe three years ago and she has learned from bitter experience.

"If Britain had rearmed intensively then we, too, might have kept out of war.

"That was Mr. Kennedy's message to the American people, given with all the emphasis of his experience as Ambassador to Britain.

"It supports the policy of Mr. Roosevelt and the Ambassador's intervention at this stage may sway the approaching election decisively in favor of the President."

Farm Equipment Firm Signs C. I. O. Contracts

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Commitee of the Congress of Industrial Organization has announced that labor contracts have been signed with the Oliver Farm Equipment Company covering about 2,700 workers in the plants at South Bend, Ind., and Charles City, Iowa.

The union secretary, Gerald Fielde, says that at Charles City employees will get a flat five cents per hour wage increase and bonuses of 5 and 10 per cent for second and third shift workers and at South Bend, where wages were high, the bonuses will be applied and wage adjustments made.

'P. R.' Defense Unites Mayor And Seabury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Separated as in 1936 on their national politics, Samuel Seabury, a Democrat-for-Willkie in the presidential campaign, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, national head of Independent Voters for Roosevelt, again met on the hustings for local reform this week in a nonpartisan rallying to defeat renewed effort by the Democratic machine here to set aside proportional representation voting.

Two previous drives to abolish this four-year-old reform, which has transformed the City Legislature from a Tammany rubber stamp to a body representative of good government forces which instated the La Guardia Mayoralty, have been defeated in state and city referenda. This year, however, the welter of national politics threatens to submerge the issue, and a Citizens' Nonpartisan Committee, headed by Thomas D. Thacher, onetime Solicitor General, is working intensively to arouse city voters against the repeal move.

The local question will appear at the top of the city voting machines as an amendment for abolition of the proportional representation method for election of City Councilmen by Senate districts. A "no" vote is being sought that will overwhelmingly repudiate the Democratic organization bid for near-monopoly in the Council as in the old Board of Aldermen.

Minorities Safeguarded

The reform method has enabled minority candidates to win seats which would be beyond their grasp if they had to run against organization candidates in the districts, giving voice to a sizable anti-machine bloc in contrast to the old days when this representation was apt to be at best three Republicans to 63 Democrats.

Nonpartisan forces are fighting the amendment, therefore, as denying representation to the Republican, Labor, and independent minorities throughout the City and taking away from the growing Boroughs their present privilege of automatic reapportionment at each election.

Urging a "no" vote, Judge Seabury scored the proposed amendment as a "further expedient of the machine politicians to get rid of proportional representation."

"The people so far have repudiated such efforts," he said, "and I hope and believe that the independent citizenship of this City will defeat any attempt to restore the old unrepresentative system."

"Opening Gun" by Tammany

Newbold Morris, President of the City Council and a Fusion-Republican leader, signaled the final week drive against the repeal attempt in a radiocast denouncing the attack as "the opening gun of an incorrigible Tammany machine to recapture the City of New York in 1941." He congratulated the Nonpartisan Committee for helping to focus attention on the issue, declaring that "proportional representation brought a new vitality to the legislative branch of New York City's government never seen before."

"For the first time in city history the Tammany steamroller was not rolling in the old Aldermanic Chamber," he said. "A wide diversity of proposals found their way into the Council committee and even the most controversial were brought out for vote. Many reforms failed, but much was accomplished in contrast with the old Tammany theory of a perfect board of Aldermen—every Alderman a Democrat."

Edwards
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Singing Seaman

By Gunby Hadath
Chapter Five

The sun was beginning to blaze with such fiery fierceness that even the palm trees' branches could scarcely screen it. Stripped to a pair of white canvas shorts and cord sandals, and with his plaited straw head-gear, Jim, who had been working with the gang in this furnace since daybreak, stripping the trees and extracting the coconuts' kernels, had come to the end of his unaccustomed endurance. He fell out in order to make his way to the ewer of water from which the gang-master, a gigantic mulatto, allowed him to slake his thirst. This earthen ewer was shared by the whole of the gang.

Jim was facing up gallantly. Without a sight of Mark despite his petitions, for four full days now he had worked at this task of stripping the palms of their nuts. And it may have been that hope alone carried him on, and that trust in Abner was keeping his spirit uncrushed.

They had taken him from that first black prison of his, and moved him into another with more air and light, where, although he was all alone, he lay hugging the comfort that Abner, that shadow, had re-discovered his whereabouts. For on the second night he had heard a soft singing under his window. And then no more, save the waters lapping the wharf.

And now came Swong beneath a vast umbrella born by a native. As he looked Jim over, Swong nodded with satisfaction. "There's nothing like making the best of a bad job," said he. "So now I'll reward you with a peep at your brother!" And signing to Jim to follow, he led the way across a deep sandy donga and up a sun-baked slope without vegetation, till they came at length to another big belt of trees where a gang was sorting the copra ready for drying.

From this gang five tattered figures were moving away with dragging steps, the laden baskets for the drying sheds on their head. Swong halted them, and called to the last of the line, "Step out, you!"

Strange Meeting

So Jim and his brother had come together at last. But in that cruel moment like spoke to like, for as their hands and eyes met, both instantaneously took instinctive resolve to balk Swong's gloating by suppressing their feelings. With astonishing fortitude, Mark Courage laid down his basket, straightened his figure, and asked Jim quietly about Trewarthy. With equal fortitude Jim Courage replied in the same strain. Like had answered to like. Swong was beaten.

Then, with steady gaze and steady lips Jim inquired whether he might be set to work in the gang with his brother. But the inquiry was met by a flat refusal, and he was marched away again.

And the sun beat down, and the waters surrounding, the island were lying like a motionless sea of glass. What help was there? Beneath the shock of that reunion with Mark, Jim had very nearly given way to despair. But despair must be fought, and desperately he grappled with it and beat it down.

It was some days later, while the gangs were at work, that suddenly they were hustled back to their huts and commanded to conceal themselves from observation. They wondered why, until presently one of their number told the others that a smudge of smoke had been seen on the skyline. A trail of smoke. A steamship's smoke. On the horizon!

And soon, as they crowded together at the windows of their huts, that little feather of smoke became a long plume, and the shape of the vessel that splayed it could be distinguished. A steamer broadside on—now she was veering—she had come right round and was making straight for the island.

The captives were almost holding their breath as they waited. If only she found the channel and sent off a boat! They would rise against their guards, then, and make their escape.

Approach of a Steamer

And Jim at his window was watching and waiting as well. The vessel was putting in to replenish her water from the springs which she might hope to find on the island. He would take good care that she rescued him when she arrived.

Thus Jim encouraged himself as he watched the strange ship drawing nearer and larger with every tumultuous minute. And as he watched, visions crowded one upon another. Would he and Mark stay on the island and work the copra together when Rammle and his scoundrels had been disposed of? Would Abner Deane be given the command of the schooner and be taken into partnership? Life would be splendid. Oh, splendid and royal as soon as that ship had put in.

"She's coming!" whispered Jim at his window. "She's coming! She's coming!"

How his heart raced.

She was slowing down! No! She wasn't. But look! She was signalling. No, that was only some sea-bird's flash in the sun. Directly she launched a boat near the mouth of the channel, he would break out and dash for the wharf, and dive in and swim for it. In Trewarthy they had said that he swam like an otter!

When he met their boat in the channel, they would signal back to the steamer to send along another boat-load of men. And they'd better come armed, he reflected. Thus, swifter and swifter his thoughts pursued one another.

Or it might be a good idea to steal down to the wharf now, if possible, and let himself into the water, very silently, to insure his escape down the channel at the right moment. For Swong was probably searching the ship with his glasses, and there was every chance that, as soon as he saw her lie to and set down a boat, he would instantly round up his slave gangs—for they were no better than slaves, Jim thought bitterly—and drive them across to the further end of the island.

He could feel his throat hoarse with suspense.

"She's coming!"

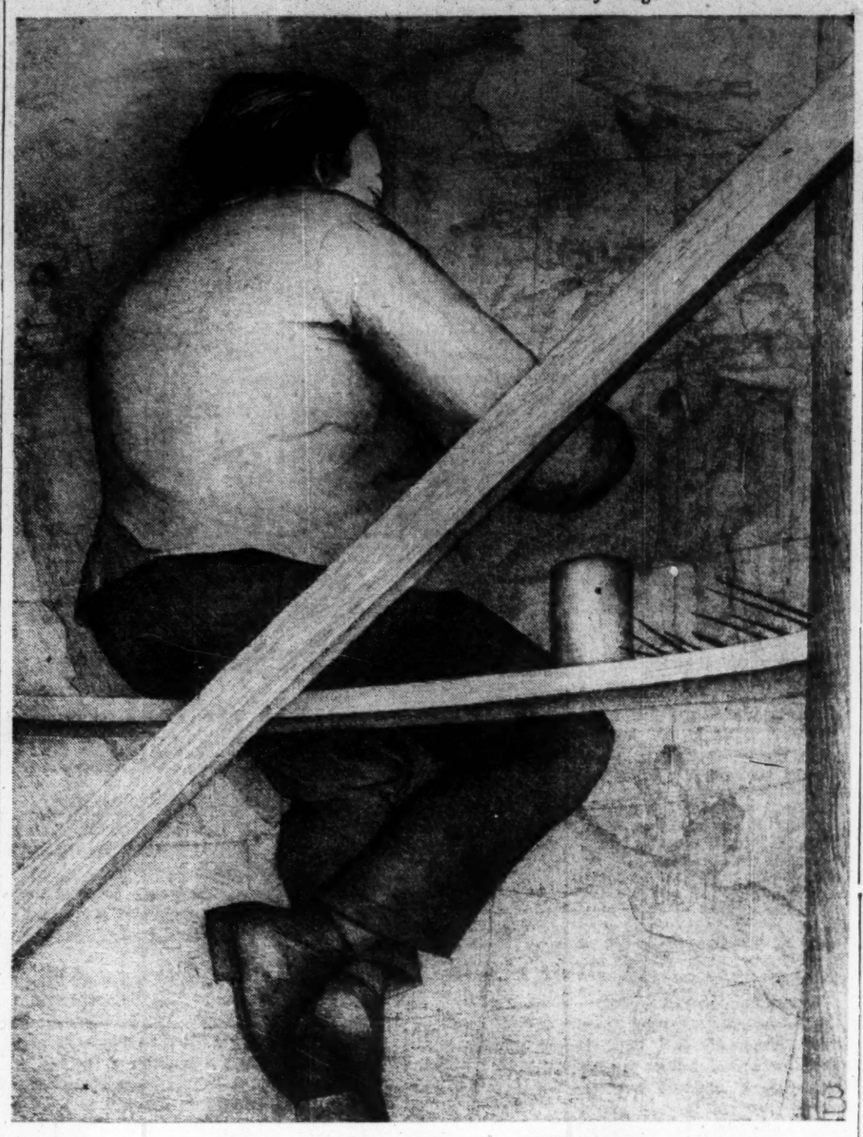
"She's nearer!"

"She's coming!"

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Jim Courage, arriving on a remote South Sea island where he expected to find his brother, was surprised when Captain Rammle, of the schooner Silver Star, on which he had travelled, turned him over to the custody of an overseer, named Swong. Captain Rammle had brought Jim from the little seacoast town of Trewarthy, Cornwall, representing himself as having been sent for the boy by his brother Mark, who had gone to sea years before. A young sailor on board had caught Jim's attention by weaving into the lines of a song the words "Beware of treachery." The sailor, Abner Deane, found Jim in his prison on the island and told him that Mark's trade in copra had led Captain Rammle to overpower him by treachery so as to get the island for himself, and that Mark was now in bondage there too.



Artist Painting a Mural

This is a portrait of the eminent Mexican painter, Diego Rivera, at work on a mural, or wall painting. We see him seated upon a wooden scaffold which has been built so that it can be adjusted easily when the painter wishes to change his position, and to work upon some other area of the wall.

The lithograph was made by a talented artist, Lucienne Bloch, who assisted Rivera when he made some murals in the United States. She now lives in New York where she too is occupied with painting murals and also making prints such as this in black-and-white.

A lithograph is a picture which is drawn on a stone. It is then transferred under pressure to paper. In this lithographic portrait we may see the granular quality which comes from the stone surface.

October

This is the month the bluejay loves
Who loves the sparkle and cold.
When the cornfield catches the light from above
And the frost turns the maples to gold.

This is the month when the faggots lie
Scattered along the road,
Dropped from the farm-carts passing by
Each with a firewood load.

Now you may hear the bluejay call
Jaunty and fierce and gay,
"Come with your arrows, Sachem Fall!
Summer has fled away."

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Gleanings From a Harvest of Books

Book Reviews

Again the harvest season brings its high tide of books along with other seasonal bumper crops, and as usual there are a few of prime quality, numerous worthy books, and many that seem unimportant. We hope from this outpouring, which includes a wide range of interests spread to tempt their appetite, young people will find books of originality, those which have to do with life and the challenge of living, and stories that will satisfy and further their pleasure in reading.

Eighteenth-Century Refuge

"The Fair American" is Elizabeth Coatsworth's third "Sally" story, and it rounds out an interesting group of books about early America. "Away Goes Sally" introduced this lively, lovable heroine who traveled from Massachusetts in a little house on sleds to a pioneer home in Maine. "Five Bushel Farm" told us more about her, introduced her playmate, Andrew, saw the new house completed. Andrew's father, believed lost at sea, returned with a ship of his own.

The new story, which ran serially on The Young Folks' Page, as did "Five Bushel Farm," begins with these poignant verses which express the spirit of the book:

So long ago,
So far away—
There was sorrow then
As there is today.

There was danger then
And the troubled brow,
And kindness that flowered
As it does now.

There was courage, too,
And the sea, and the land,
The quick warm heart
And the steady hand.

It is a story in which Sally and Andrew play their parts when they journey to foreign shores in the Fair American, Andy's father's ship. But especially is it the story of the boy Pierre, a French lad of noble birth, a refugee from the Revolution raging in his native land.

The account of the many happenings and the friendship which grew up between these kindly Maine folk and this lonely boy during the long voyage, through calm and rough seas, sunny and dark days, is beautifully told. They had shared happiness and alarm and thus had grown very close to each other before they reached the Maine coast, which was "back home" to Sally and Andy but a strange land to Pierre.

We cannot but feel the timeliness of this book of America's yesterday, in which a child finds refuge from the storm in his home land, for today children are again coming overseas to America for shelter in a war-torn world.

Girls of Today

Three books designed for older girls, "Edra of the Islands" by Marjorie Medary; "The Fair Adventure" by Elizabeth Janet Gray; and "Blue Horizon" by Mary Wolfe Thompson, will satisfy their desire for good stories about modern girls, about their particular problems that are part and parcel of growing up, about their education and about jobs.

When Edra Lockhead left her island home, the only world she had ever known, to wait on table at Miss Brett's summer hotel, "The Mooring," on Foss Island, another one of the group of islands in the Bay of Fundy, she stepped into a new world and her many adventures, her mistakes, her problems and the story of her growth in grace and efficiency make interesting reading. "Edra of the Islands" is a book in which girls may find valuable cues as well as good entertainment in following Edra, a fisherman's daughter, through her experiences as she learned to serve as waitress, make beds in the guests' cabins, form friendships and develop tact and good manners through the various opportunities which broader contacts made possible.

Page Mac Neil in "The Fair Adventure," was the youngest of the Mac Neil clan, and a large and vigorous family they were. Because she was always in the shadow of their activities, she found it hard to win the proper place and recognition due a young lady graduating from Little Athens high school. For instance on the day Page graduated, the glory of her day was dimmed because of the arrival of her married sister with her children from Panama. She learned she had passed her college board examinations but had missed out on her chance to go to Van Welmar because she had not won the Southern States Regional Scholarship, on the same day her brother Robin received news that he had failed his bar examination. Another conflict occurred when she was maid of honor at her sister Jean's wedding on the same day that she had the lead in a play. And so it went, "Pagie's" big events were dimmed, always it seemed, with rival claims for the spotlight arising in the family doings. But Page has her real day in the closing chapter.

Miss Gray tells Page Mac Neil's story with charm and naturalness. She has drawn lovable and lifelike characters. Mother Mac Neil is a dear, and Dad, James Duncan Mac Neil, Ph.D., Litt.D., spoke with the faint, ineradical Scottish inflection which he had brought from Aberdeen, Scotland to Richmond, Virginia. Their five children are the sort of young people you are glad to know. We are told that Elizabeth Janet Gray's father was a Scotsman like Dr. Mac Neil and she was the "least-'un" in a long line like the Mac Neils.

Mary Wolfe Thompson writes in "Blue Horizon," of another modern girl, Janet MacKenzie, and traces her career from her preparation in art school to her first assignment as junior assistant in the interior decorating firm of Anstell and Bond.

We are let in on her many mistakes, can watch her growth in skill and self-confidence until through her initiative and ability she wins a place for herself in the business. The author writes convincingly about Janet's work. Here is the happy combination of a good story fused with the genuine career interest, a touch of mystery and a romance, for good measure.

Bible Heroes

Olive Beaupré Miller, editor of "My Book House" and "Picturesque Tales of Progress" re-creates twenty-six stories from the Bible in her new book "Heroes From the Bible." Her selections of heroes and heroines include all the familiar figures of the Old Testament beginning with Abraham, The Faithful, the Father of a nation and proceeding chronologically through the outstanding men and women to Esther, the Queen who saved her people and the heroes of the return of Judah. The gap between the Old and New Testaments is covered by the inclusion of Judas, the Hammerer, and his family of the Maccabees.

The stories present these heroes in a reverent and vital way, while emphasizing their human qualities, and depict the part each played in the history of Israel, designating the contribution each brought to the part he played in the great drama.

Only three stories from the New Testament are presented, "The Wondrous Story of Mary, the Mother of Jesus," "Jesus, The Saviour of Mankind" and "Paul, The Soldier of Christ."

This is a large, heavy volume of 542 pages, printed in large type, with over 125 illustrations in color and black and white, with a sturdy binding. It is a good reference book for the home, school or library where collections of re-told Bible stories are useful. While collections of this kind are sometimes necessary for young people, we hope they serve only as introductions to the reading of the King James Version of the Bible and that they will become familiar with these wonderful stories reading them at their source, as they are told with power and beauty in the English of The Bible.

This Wonderful World

"The New Wonder World"; a library of knowledge, is a set of eleven volumes, not an encyclopedia, but rather a compilation of material, combining stories and factual information on a large variety of subjects. Edited by J. Ralph McGaughy, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, in conjunction with Marion Florence Lansing, author of several children's books; Roma Gans, Associate in education, Teachers College, Columbia University, and Walter Kent Munroe, the set merits the consideration of parents and teachers.

There have been many editions and reprintings, and the changes in this, the latest reprinting, are numerous.

The value of "The New Wonder World" lies in its variety of subjects and in its use as an interesting browsing set of books for children in the home, school, or library. It will not serve as a set for ready reference because its arrangement and index have not been organized for this purpose. Information is not divided into clear cut subjects nor readily found under one heading but is diffused throughout the various volumes.

For general reading where such a set of books is desired, because of its clear, simple presentation of subjects, the authoritative signed articles, the inclusion of many fine literary selections, together with its good format and sturdy binding, "The New Wonder World" is recommended.

We are all looking forward to Book Week now—November 11 to 16. A special book review column to celebrate it will be published on this page on Nov. 14.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Jungle Observations

Lord Baden-Powell's latest book, "Paddle Your Own Canoe," consists of a number of short stories of wild animals of the jungle and of people of many lands, illustrating how one can get along by employing one's powers of observation and deduction, and not only be a success but have a lot of fun into the bargain.

"The fellows who teach themselves are the fellows who get on in life," he writes, and in his own delightfully fresh and readable way proceeds to show how this teaching may be done by using common sense in place of books of instruction; by studying resourcefulness as taught by the Pygmies, courage learnt from the Zulus, humor as evidenced by the antics of his own little tame boar, helpfulness as demonstrated by elephants, and other qualities necessary to character building. The book is profusely illustrated with lively pen and ink drawings by the author.

List of Books Reviewed

The Fair American, by Elizabeth Coatsworth, pictures by Helen Sewell. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $2.00.

Edra of The Islands, by Marjorie Medary, illustrated by Dorothy Bailey. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.00.

The Fair Adventure, by Elizabeth Janet Gray, illustrated by Alice K. Reischer. New York: The Viking Press. $2.00.

Blue Horizon, by Mary Wolfe Thompson, decorations by Janice Holland, New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.00.

Heroes of the Bible, by Olive Beaupré Miller, illustrated in color and black and white by Mariel Withoite. Chicago: John A. Dickson. $3.95.

The New Wonder World: a Library of Knowledge, 11 volumes, Illustrated. Chicago: George L. Shuman & Co. $66.50 in buckram; $76.50 in rainbow fabrikoid.

Paddle Your Own Canoe, by Lord Baden-Powell. London: Macmillan. 2s. 6d. net.

Nautical Language

Among seamen of both Services, Naval and Mercantile Marine, many nautical terms are used of which the origin is but dimly known.

"Starboard," for example, has nothing to do with the star, but is derived from an old Anglo-Saxon term, "steor board," meaning "steer side," and used in the days of the old galleys when they were steered by an oar fixed to the right side of the stern.

In a similar way, "larboard" probably meant "lower board," or "lower side," of the ship, and was unimportant compared with the starboard.

The title "Admiral," the highest rank in the Navy, is not an English term at all, but is derived from the Arabic, "Emir el Baugh," meaning "Lord of the Sea."

"Captain" is not a British word in origin, but comes from the Latin "Caput," meaning a head, or leader. "Commodore" comes from the Italian "Commendatore."

The nautical term "Coxswain," cut short in these days to "Cox," is quite familiar, but few know its origin. In oldern days the coxswain was the man who pulled the after oar of the captain's boat, known at that time as the "cock boat."

"What is the origin of dog watch?" asks the curious traveler of an old salt. The seaman will think a minute before giving his answer, for "dog watch" is short for "dodge watch," meaning a watch to save the men from being always on duty at the same hour. This watch is most important as it relieves the monotonous round of the same duty for weeks on end.

The sailor's call, "Ahoy!" was once the war cry of the Vikings.

We often hear the expression "A brace of shakes," but how many of us know how it originated? It is an echo from the sailing ship days when the skipper used to shake the ship up into the wind's eye to reset or trim her sails.

Finally, the expression "Make and mend" refers to time aboard ship when the men have no work and set themselves to make and mend their clothes.

"Spithead"

Can You Make A Needle Float?

Did you know that you could make a needle float on water?

This is a hard trick and you must have a very steady hand to do it.

Put some water into a bowl and wait until the water is still. Take the smallest and lightest needle you can find. Dip it into some oil.

Now very carefully hold the needle in the middle and lay it gently on the water. Be sure to put it down flat and not one end and then the other.

Do you see? The needle is floating on the water.

Now, I wonder if you know why the needle does not sink. Good, I thought you would remember. It is because of the skin-like top of the water. We call it surface tension.

The next time you are near a brook or a pond you may see some little water spiders or "skating bugs" running on the top of the water. They are so light that they do not break the surface skin and they run on water as you and I do on land.

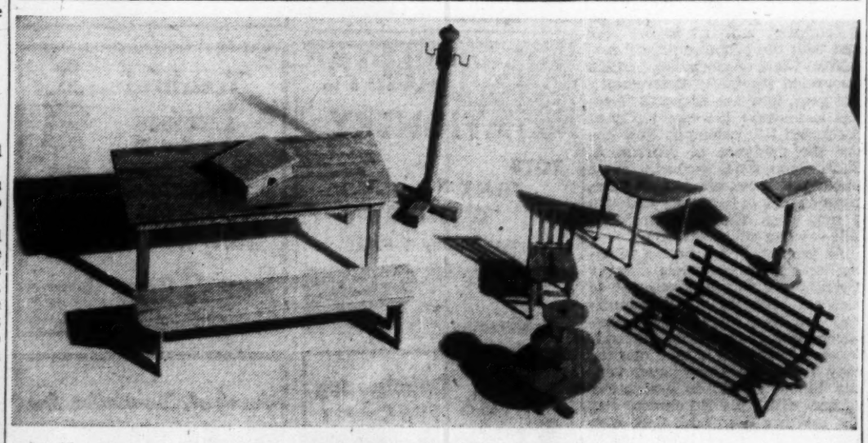
Ruth Hendricks Akin

Which Fuel Do You Use?

In each of the following sentences there is concealed the name of a fuel:

1. Mr. Martin derived much benefit from reading the books.
2. He found a place to park his coupe at Third and Douglas.
3. Of great interest to Scandinavians are the sagas of the Norsemen.
4. Painting of the fresco kept Allan busy throughout the summer.
5. The Wilson-Schar Co. also signed the petition.
6. To have Hal woo Doris made Judy very happy.
7. Billy was late, and there was no cocoa left.
8. She was sure that Olga Soli never could claim to be Irish.
9. They stopped and watched the peasants toiling in the fields.

(The answers will be published on this page next Thursday)



Let Us Build 'Tiny' Furniture

By William Bres

"Tiny" furniture making is a new, fascinating hobby developed especially for readers of this page. This interesting series will be presented in two parts. The first five articles will contain simple instructions and diagrams to build the nine different pieces shown in the photograph above. Each article is complete by itself. Many parts, such as legs, etc., are shown full size in the diagrams. Those parts not full size have been clearly marked with their proper measurements. If you follow the instructions closely you will be pleased and proud of the result.

The second series of five articles will build six more advanced pieces, including a Winthrop desk with bookcase top, three individual drawers and several other features.

Begin this new hobby today. Cut out each article as it appears and paste into a small scrapbook. When you have collected all the articles, you will have a manual of instructions for this hobby. The author of these articles will be glad to answer any questions about them, and to give you any further explanations you need to help you make them, if you will write to him, care of the Junior Department, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

You will need only three tools, a little glue and a few sticks of wood for this attractive new hobby. A pencil, a ruler, a knife or single edged razor blade (which you must be careful with) and a few common or round headed pins will be excellent.

For this entire series you will need the following material:

(1) 4 sheets 1/16 x 2 x 24 inch Balsa Wood.
(2) 4 strips 1/16 sq. x 24 inch Balsa Wood.
(3) 2 strips ¼ x ⅛ x 24 inch Balsa Wood.
(4) 2 strips ¼ sq. x 24 inch Balsa Wood.
(5) 3 strips ⅛ sq. x 24 inch Balsa Wood.
(6) 6 strips 1/16 x ⅛ x 24 inch Balsa Wood.

You may use any other soft wood in the sizes given, but it will not be as easy to work as Balsa. If your local store does not carry Balsa, try ordering it from a mail order house.

The best glue for this hobby is colorless cement which may be bought from dealers selling Balsa Wood or in any Five and Ten Cent store. However any glue may be used.

Our first piece of "Tiny" Furniture is an end table. Cut out the full size patterns of the table top and leg. Trace the table top on a piece of Balsa 1/16 inch flat. Trim it out carefully with your razor blade or knife.

Lay your full size leg pattern beside a piece of Balsa ⅛ inch sq. Cut three pieces of the ⅛ inch sq. Balsa wood to the exact length. On all four sides of each piece mark the little "cut-ins" with a sharp pointed pencil. Now, cut these little sections out carefully. You must not make these "cut-ins" too deep or the leg will break. Should this happen, cement it up and it will be as good as new—or try another. Don't get discouraged. You will soon get the "knack" of it.

When the top and legs are done, sand them lightly with the finest sandpaper you can get. (Double 00 is best.) Glue the legs on, ¼ inch from each end of the table and ¼ inch from the round outer edge. All that remains is to fit in the 1/16 inch braces as shown in the diagram below. A common pin may be inserted (cut off ¾ of the pointed end) in each leg to give a better appearance.

Paint the table any color you wish or leave it natural. Next week we shall publish instructions for building two different styles of benches.

(This is the first of 10 illustrated articles on building "tiny" furniture, that will appear on this page every Thursday.)

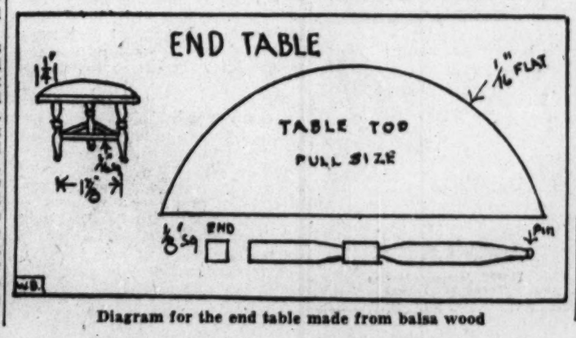


Diagram for the end table made from balsa wood

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Civic Co-operation Provides Keystone for Progress of Richmond Hill

Community Retains Its Sturdy Individuality

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—This burgeoning abode of 80,000 citizens, subdivision of the greatest city of America, stands out today as a point of encouragement to other subdivisions of other great cities, its leaders say. For Richmond Hill, though tied by a hundred links to the heart of Manhattan, and though separated from its neighbor subdivisions by only the width of a paved street, has proved that such communities can have charm and individuality distinctly their own.

Something in the neighborhood of 20,000 Richmond Hill citizens board the Long Island Railroad trains each day for New York or pile into the subways of the Independent, B. M. T. or I. R. T. lines bound for jobs in Manhattan. The pay checks, the styles, the big news of the day and most of the radio programs stem from the big city's heart. Yet Richmond Hill, and such neighbors as Woodhaven, Kew Gardens and Forest Hills, manage to maintain their own virile community consciousness.

Co-operation is their civic watchword, energetic their civic character. The Richmond Hill Civic Association, for instance, co-operates steadily with the Richmond Hill Board of Trade. When the need is felt for a new post office, these organizations and a score more are ready to affix their signatures to a petition to Washington. When there's a smoke nuisance to be cleared up, local merchants are ready to back the endeavor unanimously.

Richmond Hill is also a distinct community in a cultural sense. Few home towns boast a more active woman's organization than the local Twentieth Century Club, founded in Spanish-American War days and now replete with departments of civics, fine arts, books, fashions, music, and the theater.

In the realm of men's groups, the Men's Club of the Union Congregational Church is the largest body of its kind on Long Island. In the realm of literature, it is said that more books are drawn from the local branch of the Queens Borough Public Library than from any other branch save one.

Well Located for Commuters

Perhaps the civic consciousness of Richmond Hill is strong because it began at an early date. Alban P. Man and Edward Richmond initiated the development of Richmond Hill in 1867, their idea being to make this tract of 480 acres, which included what is now known as Kew Gardens, into a suburban village of unique character. In the "Gay Nineties," from 1895 to 1898, Richmond Hill actually became a village, with its own President and Board of Trustees, its own Town Hall and Volunteer Fire Department.

The tide of New York cityhood rolled outward, however, and Richmond Hill was consolidated with many another village and town to form the Borough of Queens of Greater New York. Its three years of village existence came to an abrupt end, and today a station of the New York police force occupies the site of the original Town Hall. Fiorello H. La Guardia is now the Mayor of the onetime village.

Since that early metamorphosis, Richmond Hill has grown apace with the rest of the Borough, and that has meant record increase. Queen's Borough, according to earlier census figures, was one of the fastest-growing sections of the United States. In 1920-'30 it registered a population increase of 130.1 per cent. The 1940 figure for Queens is 1,291,314, an increase of 212,185 persons since 1930.

Queens Borough with its subdivisions was an area handsomely located for commuters. That helps to explain the growth. Richmond Hill is served, for instance, by the Montauk, Rockaway Beach, and Atlantic divisions of the Long Island Railroad, and by three subway connections with their five-cent fares. Times Square is a matter of 30 minutes or less by these fast roads. In the case of motor highways, the community is skirted at various points by Long Island's network of parkways, including Queen's Boulevard, Van Wyk Boulevard, Woodhaven Boulevard, and Grand Central Parkway.

Single Homes and Apartments

There are disadvantages, to be sure, in being one small unit of a city of millions. Local aspirations sometimes do not make as big an impression with the city government or its Board of Estimate as local citizens would like. Arterial highways, serving primarily motorists from other areas, are sometimes assessed against local property owners. The local Board of Trade and the local Civic Association are ready to do battle against such inequities.

Richmond Hill began as a village of single homes. Growth spread the community over the vacant lots and meadows until there was hardly an empty spot left. Now the community is building up in the air, with the advent of dozens of apartment houses. These range from early types to the latest in Georgian and other styles with 24-hour doorman service and heated garages in connection. However, the apartment buildings have by no means crowded out the typical Richmond Hill single home, which is set comfortably on an ample plot of ground.

Progress has brought few factories to Richmond Hill, which remains a residential community. One of the largest local industries is the Morris Park Shops of the Long Island Railroad, where locomotives steam and puff day and night. At the moment this railroad is carrying on a sizable undertaking in Richmond Hill and points east and west, a $2,300,000 grade-crossing elimination job on its New York-to-Jamaica line. The work, begun last fall, is scheduled to be completed in three years.

To build New York City to the greatness of today, its polyglot citizenry had to contribute many things. The residents of Richmond Hill and environs brought, among other characteristics, a sense of civic duty, a regard for learning, a mellowing knowledge of genial living. Its inhabitants have ranged from such men as Jacob Riis, immigrant who knew how to appreciate the blessings of American citizenship, author of "The Making of an American" and close friend of Theodore Roosevelt, to Percy Crosby, cartoonist and creator of the precocious "Skippy."

Many Churches and Schools

In the modern "making of Americans" Richmond Hill finds its school system more than satisfactory. Ask a resident how his schools rate, and he will remind you that they are a part of New York City's system and hence, he will say, considerably better than the American average. His community has one of the oldest and largest high schools in the Borough of Queens, with a registration of about 5,000 pupils. In addition, there are seven grade schools, a parochial school, and private schools. Sixteen churches serve this community.

Recreation looms large today in many cities and towns, and for persons living in the shadow of high-tension Manhattan, relaxation through escape into the open country and on to the playgrounds and the beaches is deemed especially attractive. So citizens of Richmond Hill are glad that the four-lane parkways and boulevards of Long Island stretch for scores of miles down and across the island.

On these roads one may travel to where the tip of Long Island juts into the Atlantic Ocean at Montauk Point; one may head for the long beaches of white sand which border the shores, the Rockaways, for instance, or famous Jones Beach, kept spic and span by the State of New York. Up and down the island one may find favorite golf courses or learn flying with a half dozen airports to choose from. If one prefers to go by train, many resorts can be reached by this mode of travel.

Golf and Other Recreation

Closer to home is Forest Park, with its 536 acres, more than half of the public park area in the Borough of Queens, lying northwest of Richmond Hill. Residents may enjoy its golf links, tennis courts and ball fields. The park's area is exceeded in New York City only by Central Park, Bronx and Van Cortland Parks. There is a golf clubhouse and greenhouses where plants and shrubs for all of the Borough's parks are grown.

For those of Richmond Hill, including its homemakers, who would visit Manhattan, enjoy its theaters and opera, learn from its college and "appreciation" courses or relax at its cinemas, the same and other parkways will whisk one over the Queensborough and other bridges and into the canyons of Manhattan in 30 minutes.

For those domiciled in such a handy location, between recreation on the one hand and the great city with its opportunities for work and learning on the other, life can be full of worthy adventure, and at a not too prohibitive cost. This perhaps explains why Richmond Hill and its neighbors in the Borough of Queens are still numbered among the fastest-growing sections of the Nation.

A Homey Street
This is a typical residential section of Richmond Hill. This is 110th Street as seen from the business section of Jamaica Ave.

Mrs. Lester A. Krahe
President of the Twentieth Century Club of Richmond Hill.

Richmond Hill Women Unite Against Subversive Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—"Now more than ever," as totalitarianism and war menace mankind, women need to make their voices heard and throw their moral influence against the forces which are menacing home, country and women's rights, in the opinion of Mrs. Lester A. Krahe, President of the Twentieth Century Club of Richmond Hill.

By the same token, Mrs. Krahe declared in an interview, women now need their club memberships more than ever, for membership in an upward-striving club gives women the opportunity to stand together and to be effective in making their views heard and in discharging their civic responsibilities.

Richmond Hill's Twentieth Century Club might serve as illustration of Mrs. Krahe's phrase, "upward-striving." Its many departments—music, fashions, civics, fine arts, books and war relief—give to each member ample opportunity for individual development and individual service to her community. Nor is membership open only to the "400" and difficult to obtain.

Promoting the Individual

"Our objective today is constructive work, giving each member an opportunity for self-realization," Mrs. Krahe continued. "We wish to build up where some world events seem to be tearing down. Our efforts, we believe, will increase our individualism at a time when world doctrines are seeking to stifle individualism. Moreover, one's work tends to increase one's serenity, I believe, in these troubled times.

"If we study balance, order and beauty in art and literature, for instance, we keep our own balance and our faith in the permanence of the good things of the world. We mustn't close down on this side of our life simply because we feel that we lack the money or the time to take part in worthwhile activities."

The Twentieth Century Club, focal point of women's non-party, non-sectarian activities in Richmond Hill and neighboring subdivisions of New York City on Long Island, was founded as an outgrowth of local women's activities in the Spanish-American War. Women who did Red Cross and other relief work at that time felt the need of a continuing organization. Now the club which was founded then has been through the first World War and is organizing its relief efforts to meet the dislocations and misery caused by another world conflict.

A War Emergency Committee has been set up to raise funds, investigate the status of organizations applying for war aid, care for refugee children if possible, and extend other assistance. The sum of $100 was donated to the Red Cross to start with.

War relief work, however, is only a small part of the activities of this club of nearly 300 members from Richmond Hill, Forest Hills and Kew Gardens. The club's Music Department sponsors a choral society which will shortly enter the State choral contest. The Homework Department deals primarily in the subjects of food and home furnishings—absorbing topics to every homemaker. Advice and instruction in cooking and home decoration are given.

Civics Department Busy

Particularly active at present is the Club's Civics Department, which looks out for community interests. At a recent meeting it passed a resolution asking local representatives in Congress to press for a new post office in Richmond Hill.

No account of the club activities would be complete without mention of the Fine Arts Department. The culture of members is advanced by pilgrimages to art museums, by an associated Book Club which prepares book reviews and guides reader choice and by dramatic activity.

So the Twentieth Century Club justifies its existence in a variety of ways. Other women's organizations in Richmond Hill include church groups, which seek to broaden their members' outlook, and organizations of Republican and Democratic women. These too, it is declared, are awake to the responsibilities of the times.

Spelling Test Profitable In Richmond Hill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—With the closing of the New York World's Fair, the great misspelled word hunt is over, too; and thereby has been ended six weeks of fun and profit for local newspaper readers.

Two months and more ago, the Richmond Hill Record began its misspelled Word Contest, and many local residents with bright eyes, a knowledge of spelling, and an ability to write neatly, found it an "open sesame" to the New York World's Fair. This was because the local newspaper awarded five World's Fair ticket books each week to the five citizens who found the most misspelled words in certain columns and advertisements of the paper.

The contest closed after some 60 books of tickets, worth $8.70 apiece, had been given away. Each book admitted the bearer to the Fair, the parking field, and 17 amusements. There were two tickets of each kind in a book so that the holder could take a guest with him—if he did not wish to see everything twice himself. Most persons took guests.

Seeing the Fair, and being admitted free of charge to such productions as "American Jubilee," "Town of Tomorrow," the "Auto Dodgem Show" and "Dancing Campus" were great fun, but looking for the misspelled words was also genuine amusement in itself, contestants said. Each week, when the newspaper was published, the article telling about the contest would have a large number of wrongly spelled words tucked away in it, in spots where they would show up the least. At the same time, one page of advertisements had a few dozen misspelled words in the advertising copy.

Contestants, with visions of a happy, free day at the Fair before their eyes, went to work with a will. On certain weeks, the newspaper reported, more than five contestants spotted all of the misspelled words. Then the books were awarded on the basis of neatness and legibility in the papers submitted.

Richmond Hill Advance Aided By Civic Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—If a local resident finds that his road needs repairing, or a tree has fallen in front of his house, or a city improvement is being assessed too highly against him, he quite often telephones the Richmond Hill Civic Association. That organization, he is confident, will "go to bat" for him with the proper authorities.

The Civic Association, which celebrated its Silver Anniversary last year, now has 26 years of effort to improve the community of Richmond Hill behind it. Now under the guidance of William A. Stillwaggon, it has worked to abate smoke nuisances, obtain new playgrounds, cut assessments and win a new post office for Richmond Hill—among other matters.

At present, it is working to assist local property owners who are assessed for the improvement of "feeder" roads to the Belt Parkway on Long Island. These taxpayers contend that, since the roads serve chiefly non-local motorists, they should be constructed with city funds. The Civic Association agrees with this argument, and has told the New York City government so.

The Civic Association is also campaigning to eliminate the "smoke nuisance," held to be created by the Morris Park Shops of the Long Island Railroad.

In the matter of playgrounds, the Association contends that the community needs another playground in the center of Richmond Hill, and at present its members are looking about for a convenient site. The community boasts two playgrounds; one a distinctly juvenile area that is rather small; another at some distance from the center of town, in Richmond Hill South.

The Richmond Hill Civic Association was formed on January 30, 1914, after an original Board of Trade had expired through lack of interest. Under the driving power of George A. DeVestern, membership chairman, the organization grew from 380 to 1,000 in less than six months in 1915-16. Now the group works in close harmony with other organizations, in particular with the Richmond Hill Board of Trade.

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Industrial Progress and Culture Go Hand in Hand in Richmond Hill

Pattern of Change Shifts, But Woodhaven Marches On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WOODHAVEN, L. I.—This community of 57,000 persons which began as a portion of one of the oldest towns in the United States, is now a subdivision of one of the most modern cities in the world. Woodhaven first grew because a single agate-ware factory increased its business; now it grows because it is within commuting distance of one of the greatest industrial and economic areas in the world—New York City.

Mix together a community of single houses and a few apartment buildings, sprinkle in a supply of playgrounds and schools and a public park, slice it through with a hustling business section and you have Woodhaven of today. In 1935, this Woodhaven celebrated, through parades and observances, its 100th anniversary as a growing idea.

Local historians say Woodhaven was originally included in the town of Jamaica, founded in the ripe old colonial year of 1656, when the only inhabitants of Long Island were settlers and Indians and Peter Stuyvesant was Governor of New Amsterdam. However, the separate existence of Woodhaven as a town, they add, really began in 1835 when John R. Pitkin commenced work on an ambitious idea.

Its Early Program

This idea called for the development of a village extending from Brooklyn all the way to Jamaica, quite a distance even in those days. A business depression defeated Mr. Pitkin's plans. Woodhaven's growth thereafter was negligible for several years, although in 1836 the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, the third railroad in the United States, was opened along what is now Atlantic Avenue.

It remained for the French agateware firm of Lalance & Grosjean to give the community a real start. In 1863, they took over an old chisel factory and began the manufacture of tin and iron ware. Two years later they enlarged their plant and built homes for their workmen. From then until almost the turn of the century Woodhaven grew with the Lalance & Grosjean company.

As the twentieth century was ushered in, rapid transit lines to New York began to stretch out toward and on Long Island. The elevated railroad was built first to Crescent Street and then all the way to Jamaica. With the five-cent fare a reality, the people of Manhattan saw the advantage of living in the suburbs and commuting to work at no greater cost than living in downtown Brooklyn or Manhattan, and the community grew by leaps and bounds.

Local tradesmen opened their shops, motion picture houses commenced to show their animated wares and a local newspaper, the Leader-Observer, was founded.

Residential Area

Today Woodhaven is largely built up with one and two-family houses, plus a few apartments. Its business section extends along Jamaica Avenue in a continuation of Richmond Hill's business area. Industrially, it can boast of a candle factory, hosiery mill, and an ice cream manufactory among others, but it is for the most part a residential community.

A large portion of its residents are commuters to Manhattan or Brooklyn. To get to work weekday mornings, these persons use the Eighth Avenue Subway, the Jamaica "El," or the Long Island Railroad. If one wishes to drive up or down the "island" from Woodhaven, there is the newly completed Woodhaven Boulevard, a four-lane highway which carries a steady stream of automobile traffic.

Dominated by commuting, Woodhaven has long lost its old small-village atmosphere. Critics say suburban life in the shadow of a great metropolis can be superficial, disinterested, unneighborly. This need not be so, however, when local schools, civic groups, clubs and libraries strive to build a local neighborliness and civic sense. Woodhaven believes that its strivings in these directions will have results.

Civic Enterprises

Local civic enterprises are carried forward by the Non-Partisan Association and the local Lion's Club, and there is talk of establishing a Board of Trade. In the matter of schools, the community is well served, being included in the New York Public School system. There are four public schools, one parochial and several private schools, and there are branches of the Queensboro Public Library in Woodhaven and Ozone Park.

History has dimmed the memory of the original Lalange & Grosjean factory, but a corollary lives on. This is the French Evangelical Church, founded by the French Protestant workers at the factory. This "Eglise Evangelique Francaise de Woodhaven" held its first service in 1887, and now has a membership of more than 300. With the development of the community into an English-speaking area, the membership dwindled. Services are still held, however, and there is a strawberry festival annually in June and a fair in October.

In the matter of recreation, Woodhaven is happy that it has Forest Park, one of New York City's largest park areas. Here recreation fields, a golf course, handball courts and a dancing area assist in giving young and old an opportunity to relax and play, that their daily grist of work in Manhattan, Brooklyn or closer to home may be done better.

A. R. Ryberg

Shopping Center
In Richmond Hill. Start of Hillside Avenue at 117th Street and Myrtle Avenue.

Children at Play
At one of the park ponds.

Forest Park's Scenic Wealth

By Minna Frank

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—The awesomeness of a Grand Canyon, the crystal-clear beauties of a Yosemite, the jewel-likeness of a Hawaiian day, all hold places in my memory and are delightful in retrospect. Yet marvelous as these wonders are, the scenes that really mean most to me are those right near home. Quietly, imperceptibly, day after day, these nearer places creep into one's affection and find a permanent niche there. It is as though one had returned from beholding a great actor or from listening to a great poet to spend a quiet, happy evening with a dear friend.

Whenever I drive along a certain road, I never desire to have the same companion more than once. The reason for this seeming inhospitality is that I invariably desire to nudge my companion and say, "Look, isn't that a lovely view?" Then a little further on "Isn't this road beautiful?"

From Grand Central Parkway turn into Forest Park on our way home to Richmond Hill. For awhile we drive through rather flat woodland; then our auto starts to climb a hill. (If you're a Westerner, you'll probably ask "Hill, what hill?" but I'm a Long Islander, and to me it is a hill.) Now the smoothly-turfed but rolling golf course comes into view on our left, while a wooded hilltop touched now with the yellows, reds, and golds of autumn rise at our right.

Streets Appear Below

I nudge you, for the hill at our right has disappeared, and an incline drops precipitously down to the streets below, revealing a magnificent panorama of housetops from which churches, schools, and apartment houses lift their lofty steeples and roofs above the homes of the people. High above them all one American flag waves against the hazy-blue waters of distant Jamaica Bay, while from the other side of the Bay, sandy beaches stretch away to meet the sky.

We drive silently along, you and I, until we leave the Woodhaven section of the Park by crossing the newly-widened Woodhaven Boulevard and enter the Richmond Hill part. After crossing two white stone bridges, you feel my elbow again. This time I'll let you say, "How beautiful!" Before us stretches a lovely vista. Light flickers down through the tree tops here and there to form leafy silhouettes upon the road. On each side now are tempting woods inviting us to explore their depths.

Sunken Garden Attracts

We turn towards the exit. A sunken Garden with its plentiful supply of benches offers rest in pleasant surroundings.

We are on the street now, a prosaic trolley-carred Richmond Hill street, but what joy we've had in our park! It was just as though we had been in the country, but—and this is the thrill of it—we are very near home.

Now, let us spend an hour in hiking along the road we traversed in our car the other day. Perhaps, by walking we can discover more intimately what the park means to others in the neighborhood.

A few steps along the road and we meet Elaine. A very, very few minutes after Elaine opens conversation with us about the pleasantness of the day, we learn her name, that she is eleven years old and a Girl Scout, and that she was still asleep when her friend called for her that morning and, therefore, she is walking out alone. Understandingly we stroll along together, for we, too, are walking out alone. We return Elaine's confidences by telling her we are looking for interesting scenes to photograph, and she helps us choose what should be perpetuated by our little box camera.

Canter on Bridle Path

A group of horseback riders appear on the bridle path above us. A happy trio of young people, they are enjoying the exhilarating experience of a canter through the woods on this golden October day. Certainly, Forest Park will hold a fond place in their recollections.

At the top of the stairs leading down to the sunken garden, we see several very small boys absorbed in examining some berries on a bush. It is only with the greatest difficulty that these young botanists can be persuaded to leave their very absorbing study to pose for us. We cannot induce them to sit on the steps, as we'd like them to do, so we must photograph them wherever they will stand still for a minute or two. Their minds are still on the berries although the taller one may have part of his attention on the pumpkin in his hand.

And now our own tasks call us. Reluctantly, we leave the park and exchange farewells with Elaine. We hope we can revisit Grand Canyon, Yosemite, and Hawaii, but we know we'll visit this park again and again.

Richmond Hill Plans Dinner For Draftees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Young men of this community who have found that their numbers have been drawn in the national selective service lottery in Washington, are finding also that the Richmond Hill Board of Trade has taken action to make their departure for the training camps as happy as possible.

At its first fall meeting on Oct. 17, the Board of Trade began making preparations to sponsor a farewell dinner for "the boys" of Richmond Hill who will be leaving for the camps as draftees. The meeting came one day after 17,000,000 men between 21 and 36 years of age in every village, town and city in the United States had registered for possible military service in accordance with the Selective Service Act.

It is anticipated that 50 men will be called in the first draft; hence the arrangements made call for 50 merchants to underwrite the cost of the farewell dinner. Each draftee will be introduced to a merchant who will be the young man's "dad" for the occasion. As each new group of draftees is called up, the Board will sponsor another dinner.

As far as it can tell, the Board of Trade believes it is the first group anywhere in the United States to undertake such an adventure in the field of community patriotism. It is recalled that, in the drafts of the World War, civic organizations in many communities took steps to give young men of their cities and towns encouraging send-offs.

Richmond Hill Trade Board Gives Service

By C. W. A. Cannon
President of the Richmond Hill Board of Trade

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—The Richmond Hill Board of Trade, composed of the leading independent merchants of the community, is one of Richmond Hill's oldest organizations. It celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at a dinner back in November, 1939, which was attended by about 150 members, their wives and guests.

The Board of Trade, its membership representing every possible type of retail outlet from coal to lingerie, was organized to promote the business interests of the community, but through the years it has extended its sphere of influence and activity to include the welfare of the community as a whole.

It co-operates most closely, for example, with the leading women's organization, The Twentieth Century Club of Richmond Hill; the various civic organizations, of which the foremost is the Richmond Hill Civic Association; the churches, of which there are a large number; the service clubs, such as the Lions and the Kiwanis; the parent-teachers associations and mothers' clubs (there is one in every school, elementary and high).

Ambassador of Good Will

The Board of Trade endeavors at all times to be an ambassador of good will between merchants and public. Its members all subscribe to a code of ethics which is printed and framed under glass and given to each merchant to hang in his store.

The code is always placed where persons entering the store can see it and by it know that the proprietor is a member of the Board of Trade which requires him to live up to the highest standards of business ethics in all his dealings with the public. The code includes the following:

1. Fair dealings at all times.
2. Respect all customers.
3. Make good all just complaints.
4. Give customers all benefits of doubt.
5. Keep my place of business clean and bright.
6. Do everything possible to make Richmond Hill a better community.
7. Abide by all decisions of the Board of Trade's Arbitration Committee in the event of disputes.

Although the Arbitration Committee has been in existence several years, it is rarely called upon to act as intermediary between customer and a merchant-member, the reason being that any differences arising between those parties usually are ironed out on the spot to the satisfaction of both.

Patriotism Is Outstanding

Two years ago, at the urging of the Board of Trade, more than 100 Richmond Hill merchants purchased American flags to be displayed on every patriotic holiday. These merchants paid more than $7 each for a flag set consisting of a large flag, a pole, halyard, and eagle emblem. Sockets to receive the poles were drilled into the sidewalk, near the curb, in front of the stores of the members who had purchased the sets.

Mindful of the fact that most merchant members close their stores for the entire day on such holidays, the Board of Trade engaged a "flag man" to set out the flags in the morning of the holiday and take them in at sundown.

No other community in Queens—and there are 38 of these communities which still cling to their separate identities despite the fact that Queens became an integral part of the Greater City of New York in 1898—exhibits more patriotism than these merchants do for Richmond Hill.

Last Christmas the Board of Trade sponsored a community Christmas tree which was erected on the grounds of the public library at Hillside Avenue, Lefferts Boulevard and Babbage Street and attracted favorable comment from hundreds of residents. A choral ensemble sang carols at the tree to complete the holiday atmosphere.

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The Home Forum

First Look, Back At Summer

ALREADY I HAVE REACHED the "season of looking back," though many green and colored leaves still rustle above me as I go about my autumn work. It is as if I harvested crops of fruit and vegetables. For the first time in years, I did not plant a garden last spring; and *not* planting it was one of my adventures. Yet, from the force of past experiences, I vision swollen ears of corn, tightened cabbages, grapes half misty blue and half polished black, shining apples, giant squashes, and carrots like elongated nuggets of pure gold that do not easily yield their hold upon the earth when one pulls them.

My memories of events seem almost as colorful as the solitary maple tree standing in the yard of the house where I am now staying. On some quiet, frosty morning, I shall probably find these leaves so completely fallen that I will think they instantly released their hold at a signal from the tree's heart, and descended as one large, crumpled and vari-colored leaf upon the grass below.

I'm certain that some of my neighbors at home think a few of my ambitions rather strange. One good Yankee farmer, who always "calculates" that we will have a late spring, is consistently surprised when I bring early sprays of arbutus, causing him to exclaim: "Well, I declare, they is out two weeks too soon, ain't they?"

If anyone were to question me seriously about where I stand on important questions of the day, I might as seriously reply: "I advocate an early spring." Even as a youth, I seemed to have definite feelings on this subject, for I wrote:

> Before a bud opened
> Or the first bluebird came,
> With a surge of my dream
> I started the spring!

But all my dreaming and struggling was of little avail *last* spring, except in a limited area. For a long time, on our hilltop, spring refused to make its appearance, and my secret bed of arbutus failed in April to bloom as well as it often does in March. I walked many miles through snowy woods and fields, hunting the first advance of spring. Failing to find it, at last I took my shovel from the shed, and began digging at the deep snow in our small, sheltered dooryard. *"I'll make a spot of spring!"* I exclaimed with determination; and, for a good part of that day, I dug steadily, throwing a ton or two of heavy, packed snow down a slight hill south of our cottage.

Finally, when the yard was cleared, I took a few bushels of dark dust from ashes and, like a sower of seeds, scattered it by hand over all the surrounding snow that had not been reached by the shovel. "We'll let the sun work on that," I said, and it did. Each particle of sun-warmed dust, like a tiny auger, began to bore its way downward through the snow, soon rendering it into a honey-combed, crumbling mass.

* * *

This expedient brought the spring to our cottage. I might boast, at least ten days before it arrived at a neighbor's. Our uncovered beds of wildflowers—hepaticas, trillium, bloodroot, and columbine, bloomed when their relatives in the near woods were just pushing their buds skyward in late May and June.

Other spring adventures followed. In July and August, I had the experience of living at the headquarters of a new youth organization; but that is another story, and early September found me riding my gear-shift bicycle through a mid-western state, "land-looking" and camping. While in this district, I suddenly realized, one perfect afternoon, that I was entering a village where lives the poet and author who recently completed his extensive writings on Lincoln. Since he is a "friend of a friend" of mine, I decided that I might call upon him and discuss a Lincoln story which I have not seen in print.

He received me on his wide veranda, high up on the sandy bank of Lake Michigan, where for an hour we talked about Lincoln, bicycle riding (which he wanted to take up again), books, farming, and *pawpaws!* Evidently pawpaws interested him at the moment, and he was delighted that I knew as much about them as he did. A few trees of medium height were growing near his house, and I noticed a hanging pawpaw which he had not discovered. When I pointed out the smooth, leaf-green fruit, he exclaimed: "To think that I have met a man who knows about pawpaws!"

"Yes, I've eaten dozens of them," I returned, "but I like them only when they have been well frosted."

"That's the proper time to eat them!" he affirmed. "You know, I've always been interested in pawpaws, and years ago I went so far as to elect myself president of what I called the National Association for the Advancement of Pawpaws. After that, I was able to give a satisfactory answer to my fellow passengers while riding in the Pullman when they inquired what my 'line' was. I didn't want to tell them I was a *poet*. It really sounded like something when I told them I was president of the National Association for the Advancement of Pawpaws!"

* * *

I had to laugh at this story and his way of telling it.

"What you have done for pawpaws, I should like to do for puffballs," I asserted. "Do you like puffballs?"

"Are they good to eat?"

"Very good—I like them as well as mushrooms, only there is fifty times more to them, you know."

"Well, well! There's always something more to learn in this world, isn't there!"

After a little more talk about puffballs and books (he took me into the house to show me his Lincoln library) I saw that the sun was getting low over the calm, blue lake, and realized that I should be off if I was to eat my supper and put up my diminutive hiker's tent before dark.

* * *

When I hear some people say that they do not have "adventures," I almost pity them. They are the people who do not take situations into their own hands and *make* them interesting. Naturally, a man riding a bicycle five hundred miles through farming and forest country has great opportunities; but adventures can always be manufactured by anyone when they are slow to come of their own accord. A housewife can at least change around the furniture of her house, and perhaps get surprising results. Anyone can change his diet.

But now autumn is opening in its full beauty, and I cannot give much time to my first look back at summer. When I return to our New England country cottage, the leaves about it may be fallen; yet that will be to my advantage, since I intend to use them for banking. Then there will be firewood to cut, fences to inspect, apples to gather, neighbors to visit—all sorts of adventures until winter comes. Then, all preparations concluded, I will get all the good I can from snow before February ends, and begin once more to *advocate an early spring!*

WADE VAN DORE

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"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG WOMAN: *A Painting by Bastiano Mainardi*

THOUGH HE WAS a collaborator of the great Florentine painter, Domenico Ghirlandajo, Bastiano Mainardi is not well known. However, there are extant today a number of panels of Biblical themes and personal portraiture which are attributed to his hand. This profile portrait of a young woman reveals his stylistic kinship with the frescoes of Ghirlandajo. Bastiano was familiar with these at first hand, as he had assisted the master in executing them.

The Huntington portrait, although it is not a brilliant example of Florentine portraiture, has many of the characteristic traits. The features are sharply defined against a dark column. The delineation of the figure and costume is spare and definitive, and the details of accessories in the background are painted with marked clarity.

D. A.

Herr Doktor Schumann Has a Caller

MARIE SCHUMANN, aged twelve, answered the doorbell at Belkerstrasse on September 30, 1853, to find standing on the step a young man of twenty, with a rucksack, and road dust on his boots. He introduced himself in a high-pitched voice as Johannes Brahms, and inquired for Herr Doktor Schumann. The little girl led the gentleman into the "music room" and went to fetch her father. What followed was not, to any outward appearance, an encounter of Olympians. Schumann beheld a tongue-tied youth in a shabby gray alpaca jacket. Only his shock of straight, fair hair which hung almost to his shoulders, and his light blue eyes with their intent glance, challenged attention. Brahms beheld no figure wrapped in aloofness, but a man of rather hulking carriage, of hesitant step, in dressing gown and felt slippers, whose greeting was almost inaudible and, like his indirect glance, timid and diffident.

After inquiring about Joachim, Schumann asked his visitor what he had written, and Brahms brought forth and placed upon the piano the manuscript sheets of a sonata in C major, which he had signed, in the romantic fashion of the day, "Johannes Kreisler, Jr." Brahms, on trial at last before the famous Schumann, with no more outward encouragement than a friendly glance and a half dozen muttered words, was not embarrassed. The nervousness which had prevented him from even attempting to play before Liszt and his sharply inquisitive satellites now left him altogether. He plunged at once into the sweeping ardor of the opening chords. He had not turned the first page when Schumann gently touched him on the shoulder, murmuring, "Clara must hear this." "Here, dear Clara," he said, as she entered the room, "you shall hear music such as you never heard before. Now, begin your sonata again, young man."

Music of wild fervor, of concentrated, intense energy rang through the house, or subsided into a vein gentler but no less glowing and alive. There was the excess of youth in it, some of it was imitative, now and then there was an awkward abruptness of transition. These limitations became inessential, for its broader impulsion was irresistible, its performance pure flame. The audience of two sat spellbound, as if they could never have enough. They made him play another sonata, and show them all he had—songs and chamber pieces. Then Brahms sat waiting for the dictum of the master. Schumann rose at last, patted him on the shoulder, and said merely: "You and I understand each other." The words seemed odd to him, and he turned them over in his mind for a long while afterward. His further acquaintance with Schumann gave them increasing significance. — From "Clara Schumann," by JOHN N. BURK. (New York: Random House.)

Pause in Arkansas

IT WAS WITH many misgivings that we knocked at a door which bore a tourist sign.

The minute it opened, however, we knew that, no matter what the "accommodations" might prove to be, we had come home. So potent was the influence of one serenely gracious human personality. The woman who stood before us did not look at us as business propositions or even strangers, but as welcome friends. . . .

Yes, she assented, she would be glad to give us some supper. Eggs and biscuit and tea: would that do? We told her it certainly would.

The simple repast was one of those meals which, for their quiet perfection, deserve to be remembered when elaborate banquets have long since been forgotten. It was served in delicate china, on a spotless tablecloth, with real napkins instead of the crepe paper affairs to which we had regretfully become accustomed; and our unobtrusively hovering hostess was watchful to see that our wants were supplied. The tea was delicious, the eggs were new laid, and the biscuit light as feathers. Several pots of home-made jam and preserves stood open between us. . . . I look back on that sojourn as one of the happiest of our trip. We felt so at home that the next morning we lingered, discussing flowers and birds and the relative merits of Arkansas and Vermont. Our hostess was very courteous about the probable charms of the latter, but quite glowingly sure that the former was the best State in the Union. The gentle fervor with which she urged us to visit the Ozarks made us more reluctant than ever to turn south instead of north.—From "Green Mountains to Sierras," by ZEPHINE HUMPHREY. (New York: Dutton.)

Sometimes Fiction, Sometimes Theory

TO WRITE History respectably—that is, to abbreviate despatches, and make extracts from speeches, to intersperse in due proportion epithets of praise and abhorrence, to draw up antithetical characters of great men, setting forth how many contradictory virtues and vices they united, and abounding in *withs* and *withouts;* all this is very easy. But to be a really great historian is perhaps the rarest of intellectual distinctions. Many Scientific works are, in their kind, absolutely perfect. There are Poems which we should be inclined to designate as faultless, or as disfigured only by blemishes which pass unnoticed in the general blaze of excellence. There are Speeches, some speeches of Demosthenes particularly, in which it would be impossible to alter a word, without altering it for the worse. But we are acquainted with no History which approaches to our notion of what a history ought to be; with no history which does not widely depart, either on the right hand or on the left, from the exact line.

The cause may easily be assigned. This province of literature is a debatable land. It lies on the confines of two distinct territories. It is under the jurisdiction of two hostile powers; and, like other districts similarly situated, it is ill defined, ill cultivated, and ill regulated. Instead of being equally shared between its two rulers, the Reason and the Imagination, it falls alternately under the sole and absolute dominion of each. It is sometimes fiction. It is sometimes theory.

History, it has been said, is philosophy teaching by example. Unhappily what the philosophy gains in soundness and depth, the examples generally lose in vividness. A perfect historian must possess an imagination sufficiently powerful to make his narrative affecting and picturesque. Yet he must control it so absolutely as to content himself with the material which he finds, and to refrain from supplying deficiencies by additions of his own. . . .

Johnson puts the case thus: The historian tells either what is false or what is true. In the former case he is no historian. In the latter, he has no opportunity for displaying his abilities. For truth is one: and all who tell the truth must tell it alike.—From "Essay on History," by THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY.

Zu etwas gut sein

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS THOREAU SAGTE: „Sei nicht einfach gut —sei zu etwas gut", forderte er das menschliche Bestreben heraus. Die Bibel erklärt: „Gott schuf den Menschen ihm zum Bilde" (1. Mose 1, 27). Christus Jesus erklärte: „Gott ist Geist" (Joh. 4, 24); und Johannes sagte (1. Joh. 4, 16): „Gott ist Liebe". Hieraus folgt unwiderleglich, daß der geistige, wirkliche Mensch als die tätige Widerspiegelung oder der tätige Ausdruck Gottes liebt. Er kann von Gott, der Quelle aller rechten Tätigkeit, nicht getrennt werden. Und doch wie oft sehen wir in den alltäglichen menschlichen Angelegenheiten den niederdrückenden Anblick der Selbstsucht, der Habgier, der Teilnahmlosigkeit, der Arbeitslosigkeit u. dgl.! Warum? Kommt der allmächtige, allgütige Gott manchmal in Seiner Schöpfung nicht zum Ausdruck? Unmöglich!

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 470): „Gott ist der Schöpfer des Menschen, und da das göttliche Prinzip des Menschen vollkommen bleibt, bleibt die göttliche Idee oder Widerspiegelung, der Mensch, vollkommen. Der Mensch ist der Ausdruck vom Wesen Gottes". Traurig, in der Tat, ist, daß der sterbliche Begriff vom Menschen auf den sinnbildlichen Schöpfungsbericht im 2. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose gegründet ist. In keinem Punkte stimmen diese Berichte miteinander überein. Der eine oder der andere muß also falsch sein. Die Wirksamkeit einer wohltätigen höchsten Macht tritt in solchem Maße in Erscheinung, daß es klar ist, daß der erste Schöpfungsbericht im 1. Buch Mose wahr ist, und daß die Menschen die wahre Art Gottes und des Menschen in Seinem Gleichnis besser verstehen lernen müssen. So übersinnlich dies dem Denken, das nicht an ein über das Zeugnis des materiellen Sinnes hinausgehendes Folgern gewöhnt ist, auch scheinen mag, so ist es im höchsten Grade praktisch.

Ein Chrislicher Wissenschafter, der immer in der freundschaftlichen Geborgenheit einer Kleinstadt gelebt hatte, befand sich plötzlich als mittelloser Fremder fern von der Heimat in einer Großstadt. Versuche, Beschäftigung zu finden, waren vergeblich, und er begann entmutigt und verzagt zu werden. Dann mahnte ihn sein Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft daran, daß sich sein wirklicher Stand als Kind Gottes nicht geändert habe; daß die Regierung der göttlichen Liebe allerhaben sei, und daß es ihm daher vergönnt sei, seinen harmonischen, nützlichen Teil an der Arbeit der Welt zu beweisen.

Er sagte sich, daß wahre Eigenschaften wie Ehrlichkeit, Aufrichtigkeit, Pünktlichkeit, Demut, Mut und Ausdauer geradeso wie die Luft und der Sonnenschein, das Einmaleins und alle Grundtatsachen für jedermann zur Benützung in Fülle vorhanden sind. Aber er erkannte, daß sein Denken irgendwie von der göttlichen Leitung abgeirrt sein mußte, sonst hätte er nicht in diese schlimme Lage geraten können. Er beschloß, seinem Verständnis gemäß jeden Gedanken in Gehorsam gegen das göttliche Prinzip zu bringen. Dies mußte sein erstes Geschäft sein.

Jeden Morgen ging dieser Wissenschafter in ein christlichwissenschaftliches Lesezimmer, um sich zu vertiefen und diese wichtige Aufgabe auszuarbeiten. Er wußte, daß sich viele andere Leute in derselben schlimmen Lage befanden, und daß die ganze Welt geheiligten rechten Denkens sehr bedurfte. Hier gab es zu arbeiten. Er hatte immer die Eigenschaften Pünktlichkeit, Genauigkeit, Fleiß und Frohsinn in seinen früheren Geschäftsverbindungen gehegt und gepflegt, und er wollte den Maßstab bei dieser wichtigen Arbeit nicht herabsetzen. Als er sich eines Tages ernstlich vertiefte, hörte er jemand zufällig eine Bemerkung machen, die ihn zu der für ihn passenden Nützlichkeit führte, von wo aus er seither stetig Fortschritt gemacht hat. Und die finanzielle Belohnung ist reichlich gewesen.

Er sah, daß Gott, die allmächtige Weisheit, nur das schafft, was gut und nützlich ist und die Liebe ausdrückt. Ebenso wie jede Zahl nötig ist und ihren mathematischen Wert nie ändert, so ist jeder einzelne ein unerläßlicher Teil der wirklichen Schöpfung. Durch ein Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft kann jeder dieses göttliche Erbe wirksam beanspruchen. Der Prophet Micha ermahnt uns (Micha 6, 8): „Es ist dir gesagt, Mensch, was gut ist und was der Herr von dir fordert, nämlich Gottes Wort halten und Liebe üben und demütig sein vor deinem Gott". Dies sind tätige Forderungen. Was für eine ganz andere Welt wir sehen werden, wenn die Menschen allgemein dieses Gebot befolgen!

Christus Jesus, der Wegweiser, ist unser vollkommenes Vorbild. Seine Lebensarbeit war liebevolles Dienen für die Menschheit. Es bietet sich heute überall reichlich Gelegenheit zu selbstlosem Dienen. Möge jeder fortschreiten, indem er danach trachtet, die göttliche Kraft widerzuspiegeln, und seine gottgegebene Herrschaft über die ganze Erde beweist. In einem Liede (Christian Science Hymnal, Nr. 180) heißt es:

„Das genügt uns: Gutes kommt von Gott,
Wo der Liebe Same gesät wird.
Wer seinen Nächsten wie sich selber liebt,
Beweist bei allem, was er tut,
Daß er das eigne Gute in dem des andern sucht".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

Largess

The heart remembers other years like this,
The apple gathered and the burning pear,
When in the sun the dreaming maple is
A tree of fire leaning on the air.
Autumn again is the proud gatherer,
Bringing the harvest home in fruit and sheaf,
When in the woods, music the whisperer,
Stirs a faint dulcet echo from the leaf.

Let us be thankful, seeing bounty spread
Before the eyes in crimson and in gold,
Let us be thankful that the heart is fed
With largess still, more than the hands can hold:
A largess from a source of field and sky,
Whose pools and fountains never will be dry.

HAROLD VINAL

Being Good for Something

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THOREAU said, "Be not simply good—be good for something," he offered a challenge to human endeavor. The Bible states that "God created man in his own image" (Genesis 1:27). Christ Jesus declared that "God is a Spirit" (John 4:24); and John said (I John 4:16), "God is love." It consistently follows, then, that the spiritual, real man, as the active reflection or expression of God, is loving. He cannot be separated from God, the source of all right activity. Yet in everyday human affairs, how often do we see the depressing spectacle of selfishness, greed, apathy, unemployment, and the like. Why? Is the omnipotent, all-good God sometimes not expressed in His creation? Impossible!

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 470): "God is the creator of man, and, the divine Principle of man remaining perfect, the divine idea or reflection, man, remains perfect. Man is the expression of God's being." Sad, indeed, is it that the mortal concept of man is based upon the allegorical account of creation, as related in the second chapter of Genesis. At no point do these records coincide. So one or the other must be false. So much evidence of a beneficent supreme power is apparent that it is clear that the first record of creation in Genesis is true, and that the human need is to learn more about the true nature of God and of man in His likeness. However transcendental this may seem to thought which is unaccustomed to reasoning beyond the testimony of material sense, it is supremely practical.

A Christian Scientist who had always lived in the friendly security of a small town suddenly found himself far from home, a stranger in a large city, and with limited funds. Attempts to find employment were futile, and he began to be discouraged and dismayed. Then from his understanding of Christian Science came the reminder that his real status as a child of God had not changed; that the government of divine Love was supreme, and that it was therefore his privilege to prove his own harmonious, useful part in the world's work.

He reasoned that true qualities, such as honesty, sincerity, accuracy, humility, courage, and persistence, were present in abundance for all to use, just as were the air and the sunshine, the multiplication table, and all fundamental facts. But he realized that in some way his thinking must have strayed from divine direction or he would not have found himself in this predicament. He resolved, according to his understanding, to bring his every thought into obedience to divine Principle. This must be his first business.

Each morning this student went forth to a Christian Science Reading Room to study and to work out this important task. He knew that there were many other persons in the same predicament, and that the whole world was sorely in need of consecrated right thinking. Here was work to do. He had always cherished the qualities of promptness, precision, diligence, and cheerfulness in his former business connections, and he would not lower the standard in this important work. One day, when engaged in diligent study, he overheard a casual remark which guided him to the proper usefulness, from which point he has progressed steadily ever since. And the financial recompense has been ample.

He saw that God, omnipotent wisdom, creates only that which is good, useful, and expressive of Love. Just as each number is necessary and unchanged forever in its mathematical value, so is each individual an indispensable part of the real creation. Through an understanding of Christian Science each one can effectually claim this divine heritage. The prophet Micah exhorts (Micah 6:8), "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Active requirements, these. What a different world we shall see when men universally obey this mandate!

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, is our perfect Exemplar. His life work was loving service to mankind. There is ample opportunity for unselfed service everywhere today. May each one go forward, seeking to reflect divine power, proving his God-given dominion over all the earth. In the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 180):

> "Here we rest content:
> Good from God is sent
> Where seeds of Love are sown.
> Who as himself his neighbor loves,
> By constant purpose proves
> His neighbor's good his own."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Craftsman

Words are the poet's jewels,
Himself an artisan;
And he has plied his patient craft
Since time and speech began.

He places nouns of amethyst
In settings schemed to hold—
Sharp adjectives of silver,
And hard, bright verbs of gold.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

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Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1940

New England's First Quota In Draft 984

Voluntary enlistments expected to cut this number — Questionnaires important.

With New England called upon to furnish a quota of 984 of the Nation's 30,000 young men to start military training in Uncle Sam's Army on or about Nov. 18, local draft boards were completing arrangements today for mailing out questionnaires and making provisions for the necessary examinations for draftees.

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding Officer of the First Corps Area, informed the Governors of the six New England States of the number of men they would be called upon to contribute in the first draft call. Massachusetts headed the list with 532 men. Connecticut followed with 219; Rhode Island with 81; Maine, 80; New Hampshire, 41, and Vermont, 31.

Because of the last-minute surge of voluntary enlistments, it is expected that very few in the New England area actually will be called in the first draft as the number enlisted practically fills this district's quota.

Program Outlined

Major General Woodruff stated that the first draftees are "required for training and service, subject to adequate provisions for shelter, sanitary facilities, water supplies, heating and lighting arrangements, medical care, and hospital accommodations."

Construction work at Camp Edwards—now made the official name by the War Department in Washington—in Falmouth is progressing rapidly, and according to the present schedule should be ready for occupancy soon after the middle of November. Fort Devens at Ayer has 10 barracks ready, which will house 650 men.

The first thing required of all draftees, of course, is the task of filling out the eight-page questionnaire. The importance of this is stressed by all local draft boards as this questionnaire is the one means of determining classification of registrants. If the various questions are not clear, registrants may call for assistance from their local draft boards. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has appointed groups throughout the State to render this service free of charge.

Aim for First Year

By the end of the first year of selective service, the United States expects to have 800,000 men in training. The Government plans to have 400,000 men in uniform by Feb. 28 and another 400,0000 by the middle of June. According to the selective service law, there cannot be more than 900,000 men in training at one time. All men must serve a full year in the Army.

The drawing of the numbers now is practically forgotten, but items of interest regarding the fortunes of various men continue to crop up. At Harvard, for example, Milton D. Soffer, third-year graduate student and chairman of the Harvard Anti-War League, was the 41st pulled out of the bowl. His number was 188. The League has strongly opposed the Selective Service Act as well as United States aid to Great Britain. Mr. Soffer said he hasn't decided whether or not he would list himself as a conscientious objector. Charles Spreyer, Harvard's football star, with No. 3,196, was 295th in the drawing. Because both of these men are students, they will be put on the deferred list for a year at least.

Governor Saltonstall, in his capacity as head of the selective service organization in Massachusetts, has issued a statement praising newspapers and radio stations throughout the State for the thorough job they did in covering the drawing of the numbers at Washington.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; lowest temperature in the middle to upper 30's; Friday fair, rising temperature; gentle northerly winds becoming light variable tonight and Friday.

Maine: Fair, somewhat colder in southwest portion; Friday fair, rising temperature.

Other New England States: Fair, somewhat colder tonight; Friday fair, rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle northerly winds tonight becoming gentle variable Friday; weather fair.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Diminishing northerly winds tonight becoming east or southeast and increasing Friday; weather fair tonight increasing cloudiness Friday followed by rain at night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	41	New Orleans	68	68
Chicago	43	43	New York	45	44
Denver	31	31	Norfolk	47	47
Kansas City	52	51	Philadelphia	38	36
Los Angeles	60	58	St. Louis	42	40
Miami	71	70	San Francisco	53	51
Minneapolis	44	42	Washington	43	43

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Oct. 31.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:28 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Friday, 11:47 a. m.; height, 12.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:09 p. m.

How to Keep Towns Dry

(c) If he desires to prohibit the ... ages whether to be drunk on or off the premises ..... sold, he will vote "NO" on all three questions.

	YES	NO
1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whisky, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)?		X
2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)?		X
3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises?		X

Three 'No' Votes Needed

The above section of the ballot to be used by all Massachusetts voters next Tuesday shows how to vote against the sale of liquor in your community. A "No" vote on all three questions is a "Dry" vote. Failure to vote "No" on any one of these questions may permit sale of some form of alcoholic beverage. Three "No" votes are necessary to continue the ban on liquor even in towns which have already forbidden it.

Drys Rallied to Vote 'No' On Local Option Questions

Continued from Page 1

town remained "wet" because of the "wet" victory on the first question, a spokesman for the No-License Committee explained.

The "dry" forces have sometimes lost their battles because some "dry" voters have neglected to vote either way, this spokesman pointed out. For example, the town of Holbrook went "wet" in 1938 on the questions regarding sale of beer and wine and packaged goods, by a mere six votes, while 364 persons who cast ballots did not vote at all on these questions.

Each individual's vote is important, the Committee points out, because there have been cases where the "dry" forces have won or lost by a single vote in Massachusetts communities, or where the vote actually was a tie. Where the contest appears close the liquor interests are likely to do their best to get out the "wet" vote, these sources point out.

Drys Must Be Vigilant

"Getting out the vote" is part of the "dry" campaign this year. The campaign is in the hands of local "No-License" committees, whose members circulate "enlistment cards," seek to mobilize church groups, distribute circulars and information, and arrange for election day workers.

Arthur J. Davis, Secretary of the Massachusetts No-License Committee and Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, has been traveling about the State since late summer, speaking before civic betterment and church groups, lending advice to local committees, and seeking to spur antiliquor efforts. He has toured most of the State, concentrating closest attention on the areas where the fight seems closest. Cape Cod towns and Essex County come within this latter classification, according to a spokesman at his office.

Even in Bay State towns which now are completely "dry," the local option question is on the ballot. Thus the "dry" forces cannot rest without working even in their strongholds.

Only one city—Melrose—is completely dry now. Eighty-five towns come within that classification in Massachusetts. Eight towns allow package stores only; six towns allow beer and wine only. Twenty-five allow beer and wine and package stores only, or, in other words, exclude the sale of hard liquor.

Rush for Bargains Marks Opening of Rumtique Sale

Long queues waiting at Horticultural Hall burst into a dash for bargains at 11 sharp this morning when the doors opened for the annual Rumtique sale of the New England Farm and Garden Association.

In an instant the china table was completely surrounded by antique dealers, amateur collectors and just plain bargain hunters, and in another second the entire room, with its tables of jewelry, clothing, pictures, household goods and furniture was entirely filled with an excited crowd rushing here and there to snatch the best "buys" before someone else walked off with them.

It was well that Mr. John Cunningham, of Brookline, General Chairman of the two-day sale, had given specific instructions for the handling of sales, for the society women and debutantes who were acting as saleswomen were immediately besieged by scores of eager buyers.

From all indications, this third annual "Rumtique" sale will surpass the records of other years, and turn over a substantial profit to the Farm and Garden Association shop at 39 Newbury Street, where food products and the fine handiwork of country women are sold.

Assisting Mrs. Cunningham today were Mrs. James D. Colt and Mrs. Irving C. Wright of Chestnut Hill. Miss Mary Aycock of Ponkapoag and Miss Priscilla Paine of Chestnut Hill were among the debutantes serving as helpers.

Members of the central committee for the sale, which will be open today until 5 p. m., and tomorrow from 11 a. m. to five o'clock, include Mrs. Francis A. Brewer of Brookline, in charge of clothes; Mrs. James Freeman Clarke of Boston, food; Mrs. C. Terry Collens, Newton Center, quilts and embroidery; Mrs. Russell Coolidge of Brookline and Mrs. Morris LaCroix of Chestnut Hill, furniture; Mrs. H. Bigelow Emerson of Newton, glassware.

Others in charge of arrangements are Mrs. Joe W. Gerrity of Newton, pictures; Mrs. Burton E. Hamilton of Chestnut Hill, bargains; Mrs. Henderson Inches of Chestnut Hill, books; Mrs. Charles A. King of Boston, appraiser; Mrs. Richard G. Norris of Chestnut Hill, costume jewelry; Mrs. Stephen Paine of Chestnut Hill, china; Mrs. Charles F. Rowley of Chestnut Hill, jewelry, and Mrs. Preston Stephenson of Chestnut Hill, silver.

Stickerless Cars Get Last Warning

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said today any car owner whose car does not carry an inspection sticker tomorrow, Nov. 1, will be prosecuted in court even though his car may be in good condition

Since the inspection drive opened Oct. 17, the registrations of 198 car owners have been suspended for improper equipment.

The Registrar said there has been a sharp reduction in the number of official inspection stations which have been suspended—15 in October, against 61 last April.

'Al' Smith to Speak In Boston Tonight

Alfred E. Smith, former Democratic Governor of New York, will speak in Boston tonight on behalf of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President. Appearing at a Willkie rally at Symphony Hall, Mr. Smith is scheduled to talk for half an hour beginning at 9 p. m. His remarks will be broadcast over radio Station WAAB and the Colonial Network.

The program for Symphony Hall tonight follows:

7 to 8 p. m.—Concert by Arlington Legion Post Band.
8 p. m.—Meeting opened by John H. Burke, former Democratic Mayor of Medford.
8:05 to 8:15 p. m.—Gleason L. Archer, President of Suffolk University, a Jeffersonian Democrat.
8:15 to 8:20 p. m.—Joseph A. Langone, former State Senator.
8:20 to 8:30 p. m.—Francis X. Hurley, former State Auditor.
8:40 to 9 p. m.—Joseph B. Ely, former Democratic Governor of Massachusetts.
9 p. m.—Alfred E. Smith.

Braintree Aids Sister Town In England

Drive for mobile kitchens instead of aero fund a success—One unit, $500 toward second.

Citizens of Braintree, Mass., which celebrated its tercentenary last May, are making every effort to aid the mother town, Braintree, in Essex, England. Between 30 and 40 groups of men's and women's organizations are now in the midst of an intensive campaign to raise funds to alleviate conditions caused by the war.

Originally this effort was directed toward an invitation from the town in England in raising £6,000 in an "Aero Fighter Fund." Then the local committee was advised that it could not lawfully solicit funds for that purpose under the provisions of the United States Neutrality Act. The committee proposed the alternative that it raise funds for mobile kitchens for the relief of bombed or distressed areas.

"Citizens of Braintree, England, heartily approve of your alternative plan for providing rolling kitchens. They are an immediate and urgent need," read a cablegram received here Oct. 24. A mass meeting in Braintree Town Hall was called for Oct. 29 and at that meeting Stacy B. Southworth, Headmaster of Thayer Academy, and Chairman of the Braintree Citizens Committee, announced that one anonymous donor had underwritten the cost of one rolling kitchen and that another had subscribed $500.

Speakers at this rally included Robert W. Mortimore, Director, in Boston, of the British War Relief Society, Inc.; Prof. R. B. Merriman of the department of history at Harvard University; the Rev. J. C. Cullum Blackmore, descendant of the author of "Lorna Doone," whose daughter is enrolled in an American college while her two brothers are in the R. A. F., and Mrs. Harvard Baker of Scarborough, England, one of the centers of German air raids. Walter H. Kidder sang a group of songs, including "There'll Always Be an England."

Immediate plans for the campaign, which will continue to Dec. 1, include a football game sponsored by the Braintree American Legion Post on the afternoon of Nov. 11; a dramatic presentation by members of the Philergians, women's dramatic club, Nov. 25 and 26, with half the proceeds going for relief in Braintree, England, and a musicale by the Braintree Choral Society, sponsored by the Men's Club of All Souls' Church, in the high school auditorium in the week between Nov. 11 and 25.

Braintree's efforts date back to the friendly visit of the Rev. Anthony J. Lewis last summer as representative of the English town. He cabled Mr. Southworth of the need in the aero fund. Subsequently a committee of 100 was formed, and it was decided to ask local citizens to co-operate in raising a fund of not less than $5,000. A committee of 15 was appointed to solicit this assistance through religious and social organizations and by general appeal. Co-Chairman with Mr. Southworth is Thomas E. Sears.

Plenty of 'Company'

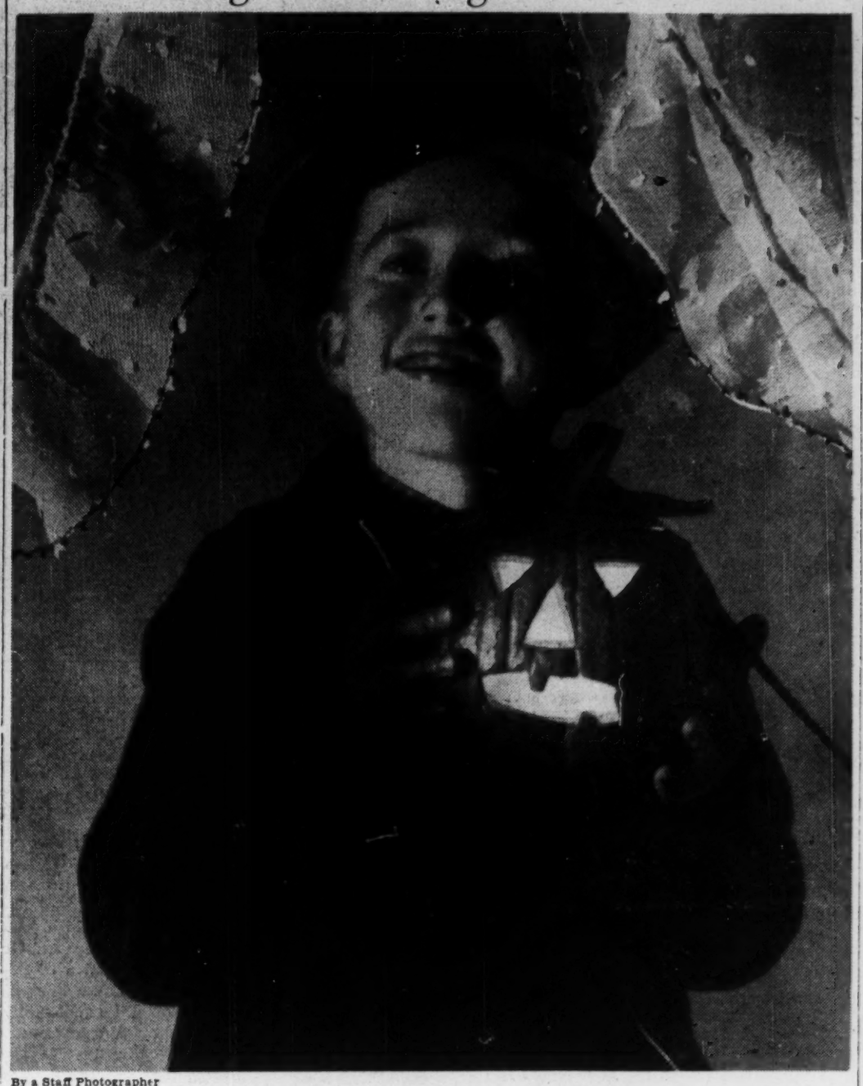
BRANDON, Vt., Oct. 31 (AP)—Gov.-Elect Sumner Sewall (R) of Maine declared last night that Maine and Vermont "would have a lot of company" this year in supporting the Republican Presidential candidate, Wendell Willkie.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Mary Aycock

Of Ponkapoag offers for sale a painting of the gay '90's at the Rumtique sale at Horticultural Hall.

Throwing a Little Light on Halloween



By a Staff Photographer

The Pumpkin Takes Its Place in the Festivities

Peter Peter Pumpkin Eater hasn't a chance at popularity on Halloween, the night when small boys haven't much use for pumpkin pie and still less for pumpkin as a vegetable if it means there's no golden shell left for a Jack-o'-Lantern.

A sharp knife and a spoon constitute all the equipment needed to turn one of fall's most favored products into a grinning, two-toothed pumpkin face. The knife cuts off the topknot, puts triangles through the surface for eyes and nose, and fashions a wide-open mouth, while the spoon removes the unwanted mid-structures. Small cake candles and holders complete the job. Larger candles smoke up and oftentimes "cook" the lantern's lid. A notch at the top will help some by allowing the heat to escape, but the bigger the candle the larger the pumpkin lantern must be.

Public Service in Politics Is Key to Parkman's Career

Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican candidate for the United States Senate, says he does not remember when he was not interested in public affairs.

He was "brought up on politics." As a boy he lived in a political atmosphere—"ringing doorbells to get out the vote" when his father was Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Boston; then, the year after his father passed on, 1925, running for a seat in Boston City Council. His choice of studies at Harvard, where he completed his course in three years and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, his subsequent preference in reading, and his career at the law, have joined to settle him in the public service sector of American life.

Since early Colonial days the name of Parkman has been a respected one in Massachusetts history. The first Parkman was a carpenter from England. He settled in Dorchester where he and his son carried on their trade as shipwrights, Mr. Parkman likes to think that where he turns out in dungarees with his wife in early spring to repaint and put the little cruising schooner, "Heart's Desire," in shape may be somewhere near where his shipwright ancestor made the chips fly building boats. He has a share in the schooner with four or five sailing cronies.

'Useful Citizens'

He likes to think of his forebears as "useful American citizens." One was Francis Parkman, the historian; another George Francis Parkman, who left everything he had—around $5,000,000—to the City of Boston to beautify parks and playgrounds. The Parkman bandstand on Boston Common was named after him, and his house on Beacon Street is now used as offices for the Park Department. Mr. Parkman's father—like the candidate—worked his way through law school; later was a City Councilman, State Representative, and Senator.

Candidate Parkman has been the target of attacks in his political life as representing "blue blood" Back Bay, and, by implication, an inheritor of great wealth. He is quick to deny this and states with no indirection that he and his family—Mrs. Parkman and their four children—are dependent upon his earnings at the bar or in public office.

By contrast with the myth of great wealth, it might be pointed out that Mr. Parkman might lay claim to being the first Back Bay stevedore in eight or 10 generations. He is a big man—lanky, rangy, stands 6 feet 5 inches—and only this week at a rally laughingly quoted a barb harking from another campaign—"6 feet 5 from the soles of my galoshes to the top of my simonized dome."

After college and war, he began his career by choice as a laborers on Boston docks. He came back a captain of infantry after service overseas in the World War and got a job as a dock hand because he wanted to learn the steamship business from the bottom up. At night he studied law at Northeastern University. He was admitted to the bar in 1924. It is a fact that today he is as much at home in a crew of longshoremen as in a group of Harvard professors.

The steamship interlude lasted only long enough to pioneer the Nawsco Company Line—North Atlantic and Western S. S. Company—on Pacific Coast service out of the Port of Boston. Mr. Parkman then turned to the practice of Admiralty law. Subsequent steps took him into City Council, 1926-29; the State Senate, 1929-36. He is a former President of the American Legislators' Association; President of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, 1928-30; Vice-President of the Council of State Governments, 1936-38; Corporation Council of the City of Boston, by the appointment of Democratic Mayor Maurice J. Tobin until last April when he resigned to run for the U. S. Senate against Senator David I. Walsh.

His Literary Likes

Mr. Parkman's posture at east in his library at his home, 243 Beacon Street, is a sprawl—possibly because there's so much of him. His bookshelves describe the man: chiefly reference books and volumes of biography and American history. When he hesitated to catalogue likes and dislikes in reading, Mrs. Parkman was quick to dismiss detective stories and "love stories" from his list . . . "and fiction generally."

"You know it irritates you," she said. She added that "Capt. Horatio Hornblower" did not fall into that category as it might be described as fictional biography; in fact, her husband could take fiction, if about ships, "but real and accurate." In biography, the candidate's standbys are Lincoln and Webster.

Demands of the campaign have curtailed Mr. Parkman's recreation. Tennis, badminton, squash, and sculling have been supplanted for the time by a record of 16,000 miles travel throughout the State, addressing meetings everywhere from Mt. Washington with its 30 voters to Provincetown and the tip of Cape Cod.

At these meetings, as in conversation, one keystone of Mr. Parkman's political faith stands out. His independent decision on a course, a study of his political record discloses, shows that while engaged in city affairs his question to himself was "What is best for the City?" Today the candidacy he is presenting is based upon "What is best for the State?"

This independence showed itself at the very outset of his career. He was very green in politics, he admits; had been in City Council for two years when he decided to announce his candidacy for the Republican National Convention in 1928. He entered the lists against a to-then perfectly functioning political machine—and won. E. B. T.

Police Lure Pranksters To Parties

Halloween, traditionally the night of fun and mischief, will be minus the mischief tonight (we hope)—but strong on the fun.

Boston police have developed a new technique for handling the obstreperousness of over-enthusiastic celebrators. It is to provide so much fun for the youngsters that there is no time for the pranks. So tonight, for the third successive year, the "cops" will be hosts to the City's kids. And station houses will be the scenes of parties, with games and refreshments for entertainment.

Between 75,000 and 100,000 children are expected to turn out for the 50 or more police-sponsored parties throughout the city.

Mischief-makers of other years will be decoyed tonight by some 12,000 gallons of ice cream, approximately three tons of candy, 50,000 bottles of pop, 350 bushels of apples, 75,000 doughnuts, 600 gallons of cider, and a ton and a half of peanuts, not to mention countless sandwiches, cakes, and pies.

Strike Ties Up Greyhound Bus Service to N. Y.

300 bus drivers protest 'firing' of six men as result they say of co-ordinated service.

Service on all Greyhound Bus Lines between Boston and New York continued to be suspended today with more than 300 drivers and ticket takers in Boston, New York, Springfield and New Haven out on strike. Of this number about 100 are employed out of Boston.

As strikers picketed the local Greyhound terminal neither union officials nor company officers felt that there were any serious obstacles to an early settlement of the difficulty.

Spokesmen for the union to which the strikers belong—the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, an American Federation of Labor affiliate—said the men had gone out on strike after a dispute over what they termed the "firing" of six drivers.

Company officials objected to the word "fired" in the Union statement and pointed out that the six men had not been dismissed but had been placed on "the extra board," an arrangement through which they were guaranteed $100 a month and a retention of their seniority rights.

Local union officials said that the New England Division of the line made an arrangement last week for co-ordination of service on the Boston to New York run with a competitor and that in the union's opinion it resulted in the virtual firing of six drivers.

P. C. Johnson, Vice-President of the Greyhound Company, said in Boston that the Union had not contacted his organization and that it had at no time refused to arbitrate but that no request had come from the Union.

No tickets were being sold at the Greyhound offices and all passengers were advised to try one of the several other lines which maintain a Boston to New York service.

Jewelry Trades Now Ruled By Wage-Hour Act

A mandatory decree requiring manufacturers of jewelry, clocks, silverware and optical goods to comply with the minimum wage scale set up by the State Minimum Wage Commission, will be issued tomorrow by James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, Mr. Moriarty said today.

The decree will follow a directory order of the Commissioner setting up the wage scale which provides for the payment of 35 cents an hour for employees with two months or more experience after Aug. 1, 1940, and 33 cents an hour for employees with less than two months' experience.

The order applies to all women and to all persons under 21 years of age. It further provides that in no event shall the number of persons employed at less than 35 cents exceed 10 per cent of the total employed.

This Is the Night

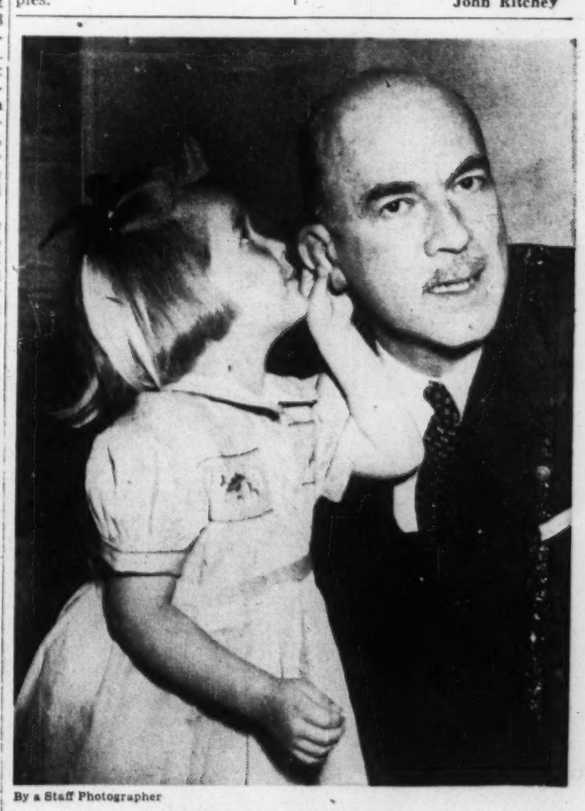
This is the night
The witches walk,
The pumpkins grin,
The hoot owls talk.

Expect the knock
Against the door,
With elves and goblins
Asking, "More!"

This is the night
The young tots go
spilling laughter
where leaves blow.

So greet them,
welcome clown and elf;
Remember you were
Young yourself

John Ritchey

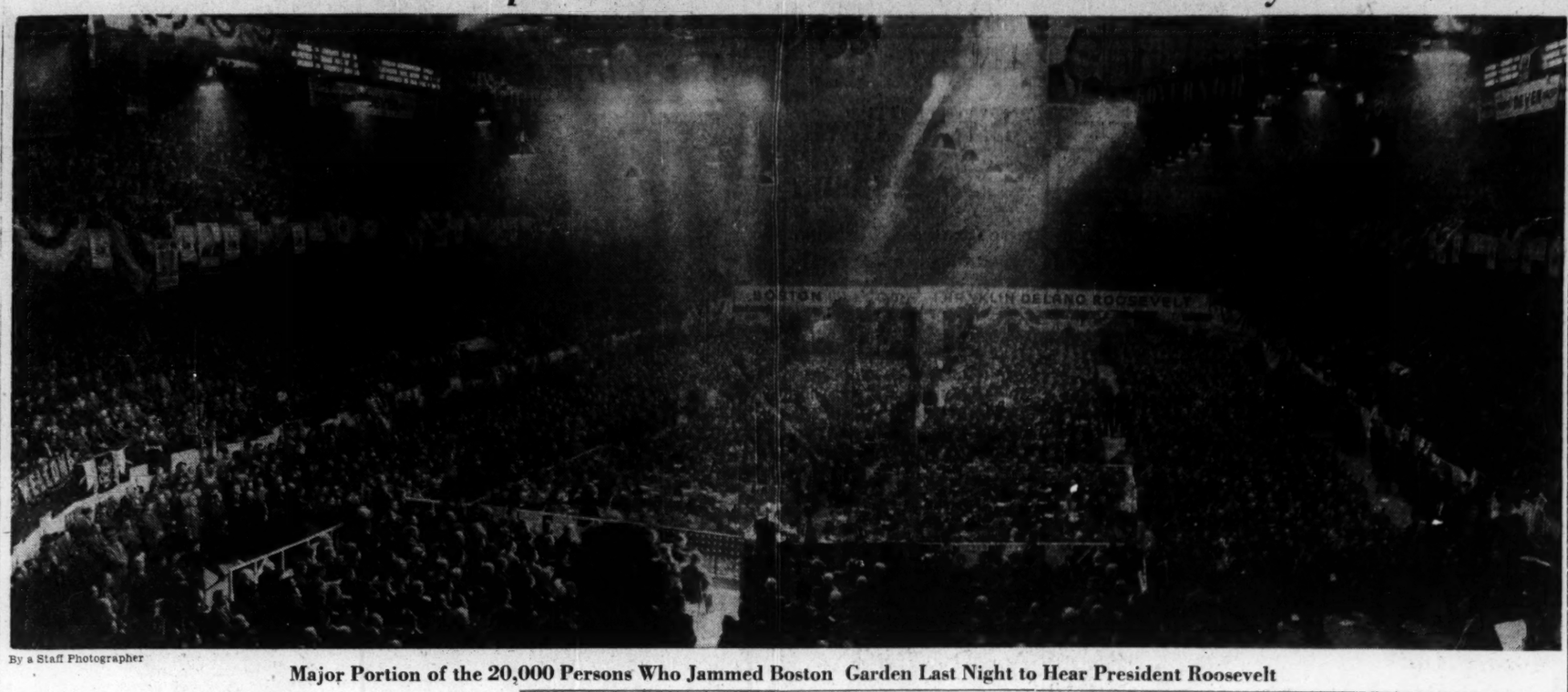


By a Staff Photographer

A Candidate and a Supporter

Penelope, "Poppy" Parkman, who is just three years old, passes a secret along to her father, Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator.

'We the People' Listen to a Candidate for the Presidency



By a Staff Photographer

Major Portion of the 20,000 Persons Who Jammed Boston Garden Last Night to Hear President Roosevelt

Missionary Envisages New China Rising

Experiences which include being taken for a spy by the Japanese and being urged to help pass supplies through the Japanese lines to the Chinese Army, were related by the Rev. Harold W. Robinson, a Congregational missionary, who has spent more than 25 years in China and whose post is in that part of China occupied by the Japanese.

When hostilities rolled up to the doors of his missionary compound at Techchow, which is near Tientsin, the Rev. Mr. Robinson and his staff were advised by the military authorities to withdraw inland behind the Chinese lines. It was night and the roads were so clogged with Chinese fleeing the invaders that it required 13 hours to drive 20 miles, he relates. Later it was estimated that about 45,000,000 Chinese had fled to Free China.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson is in Boston attending the plenary session of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Despite the menace of Italian invasion of its mission field in Greeec, at the regular session yesterday afternoon the Committee announced that it "finds full justification for continuing and strengthening its work in these fields and is determined to do so."

"Suffering members of other races need fellowship and help," the Committee said. "Missionaries embody the active good will of American Christians. Difficulties already face them. There will be increased danger, and there may be suffering and death. There is no honorable discharge from Church's war against evil, at home or abroad."

The Board, which represents the Congregational Christian Churches in the United States, said its missionaries had indicated they planned to remain at their work and their decisions were approved.

Referring to Free China Rev. Mr. Robinson said that a new nation is being born there and that it is impossible to foresee what the final results will be. Much hangs in the balance and much depends upon the ability of the Central Government to control the Communist armies.

Winchester Man Masons' Group Grand Commander

John E. Rines of Winchester, Mass., is today the Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, having been elected and installed at the 137th annual conclave of that organization in the Boston Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon.

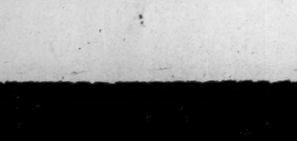
Mr. Rines is a native of Norway, Maine, and is President and Treasurer of the George F. Carleton Co., Inc., shoe manufacturing concern of Haverhill.

Others installed included: A. M. Spencer of Springfield, Deputy Grand Commander; Ralph A. Robbins, of Worcester, Grand Generalissimo; William O. Tuckerman, of Hyde Park, Grand Captain General; George B. Sampson, of Holyoke, Grand Senior Warden; G. Lester Marston, of West Medford, Grand Junior Warden; the Rev. Francis W. Gibbs of Boston, Grand Prelate; the Rev. Percy T. Edrop, of Springfield, Associate Grand Prelate; Charles W. Henderson, Jr., of Boston; Grand Treasurer, and Martin J. Pleschinger, of Boston, Grand Recorder.

THE SILVER KETTLE CANDIES

Home-made-type of candy at its best. Finished and attractive in appearance, moderate-sized pieces, all of the very finest ingredients, best butter, best chocolate procurable. Wide variety—chocolates with soft, chewy and hard centres, nuts; bonbons (state preference as to selection). Been sending candy (from coast to coast) since 1925 and repeat orders keep coming. $1.00 lb. Postpaid. U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write ALLAN W. BREED
780 Main St., Winchester, Mass.



To Amesbury, Barnstable, Providence,
A telephone call is but twenty-five cents;*
And twenty-five cents* you can also pay
To Nashua, Fitchburg or Buzzards Bay.

*3-minute night and Sunday station rate from BOSTON

TELEPHONE

Saltonstall Stresses Gains As Democrats Renew Drive

Democratic Campaign

Massachusetts Democratic State nominees continued their campaign today with increased vigor following their appearance at the Boston Garden rally last night with President Roosevelt.

The President, on the other hand, was back in Washington assessing the political results of his one-day, high-tempo tour through Connecticut and Massachusetts, a tour which reached its height at the rally attended by more than 20,000 persons.

In Massachusetts, huge crowds greeted him at Boston, where the estimates of the cheering spectators reached as high as 500,000; at Worcester, where he made a brief platform talk, and at Springfield, where he was forced to cancel a similar address because he was an hour behind schedule.

Rally Campaign Climax

For the Democratic State ticket nominees, the rally last night was the climax of their vote drive, although this Sunday night an all-State rally will be held in Boston Garden to wind up generally the campaign activities before the Nov. 5 election day.

Until Mr. Roosevelt arrived at the Garden at 10 p. m., James M. Curley, former Governor and former Mayor, stole the show. Although not a candidate for office and defeated in his last three attempts at election to public office, he received an ovation far greater than that accorded Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and Democratic nominee for Governor.

So definitely was the crowd "pro-Curley" that when it appeared that William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was not going to call upon the former Governor to speak, the 20,000 men and women cried repeatedly "We Want Curley" until Mr. Burke called upon him.

It was a night of "party harmony" appeals, with all the State-wide nominees imploring each voter to vote for all the offices and to vote Democratic. Even Mr. Curley apologized to Mr. Dever for taking up all his radio time in Worcester a few nights ago.

Walsh Lauds Roosevelt

Senator David I. Walsh, seeking re-election, applauded the President for seeing the defense needs of the country before others and meeting them. He predicted the President's re-election.

Attorney General Dever insisted, "We need Roosevelt. We want Roosevelt. If the 17 electoral votes of Massachusetts make any difference, we will have Roosevelt."

Representative John W. McCormack, (D) of Massachusetts, majority leader in the United States House of Representatives, vigorously applauded the President's record and added "America needs Roosevelt and America will have Roosevelt."

One by one, the Democratic State-wide office nominees filed to the microphone. They included Owen A. Gallagher, nominee for Lieutenant Governor; Mrs. Katherine A. Foley, nominee for Secretary of State; John J. Donahue, candidate for State Treasurer; Thomas J. Buckley, party choice for State Auditor, and James H. Brennan, nominee for Attorney General.

Republican Campaign

Characterizing his administration as "humane" and "replete" with accomplishments, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for re-election, contended at rallies last night that the facts could not be explained away by "quivering oratory."

He declared he had paid debts "left by my predecesors and I have given to the cites and towns $9,600,000 to enable those communities to use this money for work on highways and thus lower the tax rates."

His administration has given $750,000 in step-rate pay increases to 10,000 State employees and has relieved the workers of Massachusetts of their entire share of taxes for unemployment compensation, amounting to $28,000,000 he emphasized.

Smith Speaks Tonight

Describing Democratic administrations preceding him as "the days of scandal," the Governor asked: "Do you want a man in the Governor's chair surrounded by the spoils-system politicians who brought disrepute to Massachusetts?

The hot struggle for Massachusetts' 17 Presidential electoral votes brought Al Smith, former Governor of New York, into this Democratic stronghold for a "No Third Term" speech tonight at a Symphony Hall rally for Wendell L. Willkie. Democrats-for-Willkie leaders expect the former New York Governor's speech to help offset the effect of President Roosevelt's campaign address at Boston Garden last night.

Members of the State Republican ticket, led by Governor Saltonstall will follow the campaign trail into western Massachusetts this evening with rallies at Northampton, Holyoke, Chicopee and Palmer.

Continuing his stubborn attack on the national defense policies of Senator David I. Walsh, Democratic candidate for re-election, Henry Parkman, Jr., the Republican Senatorial candidate, last night charged Senator Walsh with "a downright disgraceful attempt to duck and dodge" vital issues of the campaign.

Parkman Chides Walsh

Declaring that the Senator's views are "in great opposition to those of President Roosevelt," Mr. Parkman chided his opponent for opposing aid to Britain and certain preparedness measures including the Selective Service bill.

"Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy said 'the British fleet is highly important to our national existence.' That is what I say. But Senator Walsh would have us rely on a mythical two-ocean Navy," Mr. Parkman declared.

Elections, Foreign Policy Before Brookline Forum

"The Elections and Our Foreign Policy," will be the subject of a nonpartisan political symposium conducted by the Brookline Citizen's Forum at 8 o'clock tonight at the Brookline Public Library on Washington Street.

The speakers will be George Roewer, Boston attorney active in the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union, representing the Democratic Party; Joel W. Eastman, Boston attorney, representing the Republican Party; Howard Penley, Secretary of the Socialist Party of New England, and Thomas P. O'Dea, Communist candidate for Secretary of State. The Rev. Donald G. Lothrop of the Boston Community Church will preside.

Port Terminals Will Be Guarded

Further tightening of regulations regarding admission of persons to steamship terminals in Boston harbor are being planned by Boston interests, it was learned today.

Details are being worked out for extra precaution against sabotage or damage to shipping or cargoes and it is expected some part of the new plan will be introduced at the Army Base within a few days.

It is understood that guards at the main gate to the Army Base will be orderd to refuse admission unless the caller can prove he is on legitimate business. Longshoremen, it was said, no longer will walk in and out unchallenged. They will be compelled to wear badges identifying them; so will steamship clerks, and other employees using the area, according to plans.

Extension of this practice to other waterfront property is said to be under consideration by the group of Federal representatives, steamship agents, and operators who are co-operating in this study of defense conditions.

The British Ministry of Shipping is not lessening its measures to safeguard British shipping having point of departure from this port.

Need Is Shown To Co-ordinate Welfare Work

Arthur F. Rotch, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Welfare, who was elected President of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work yesterday, told a joint meeting of the Conference and the Massachusetts Association of Relief Officers today that public and private social agencies must "work closely together to accomplish their common purpose."

Stressing the joint contribution which they could make to public welfare, he urged that the two agencies seek to understand "the limitations of the other" and develop an effective system of teamwork.

"The purpose of this meeting," he said, "is to show how public welfare is a bulwark of democracy and also how it can be made more of a bulwark of democracy. In the second part of the meeting we are going to discuss and develop methods by which public welfare officials and private groups can help people now on relief to be self-supporting." Mr. Rotch pointed out that social work should be related to the defense program and lend its help "in this great national emergency."

Other officers of the Conference chosen yesterday for the coming year were Miss Jane McCrady of the Ellis Memorial, the Rev. Walter McGuinn, of the Boston College School of Social Work, and Charles H. Alspach of the Social Security Board, Vice-Presidents; Marian L. Spencer of the Child Aid Association, Secretary; Russell T. Williams, Treasurer.

The conference will end today

Politics, Army Aviation Hold Connecticut Spotlight

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 31—National politics and the war came close to Hartford citizens this week. President Roosevelt, swinging through Connecticut on his way to Boston, visited the greatly expanded plant of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company in East Hartford. At Washington, the War Department announced plans to make Hartford the "nerve center" of military aviation in a district covering 23 states.

It had been previously announced that Brainard Field, Hartford, would become the base for Army pursuit ships, the swift combat planes whose landing speed requires a large and first-class field. Not until this week did Hartford realize the importance of the role assigned to Brainard Field in the Army's air defense program.

When it was reported that Hartford would serve as headquarters for the "northeast district," it was generally assumed that this meant the First Corps Area. Now the War Department has disclosed that the district includes not only New England but New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, part of North Carolina, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The seventh pursuit wing, assigned to this area, will be based at Hartford and at Mitchel Field, New York. Bombardment wings will be stationed at other fields. The pursuit group coming to Hartford will consist of 140 officers and 1,200 men. An air base group of 40 officers and 500 men and the northeast headquarters staff of 27 officers and 200 men are also to be stationed here.

Transport planes, for the present at least, will continue to use the field, but private fliers are expecting regulations that will bar them from the airport. No announcement has been made from Washington, but search has already begun for another field for private flying in the Hartford area. Rentschler Field, the fine airport of the Pratt & Whitney Company, is closed to all but planes on business with the Company.

Liquor Dealers' Aid Sought

The President's flying trip through Connecticut was probably the last big event of the political campaign before the ballots are cast and counted. While the polls continued to show Connecticut as "doubtful," Republicans chuckled over publication of a letter sent by the Democratic State Central Committee to liquor dealers. Seeking campaign contributions, the letter reminded the liquor distributors that President Roosevelt's administration had "made your business possible," and added that "the liquor interests of this State will benefit," if Democrats replace Republicans at the State Capitol.

In Hartford, the report of a public accountant disclosed irregularities in the bookkeeping of the Hartford Police Court, the former clerk of which is now a Democratic candidate for probate judge. Locally, this issue appeared to favor the Republicans, since the probate judgeship is always a hotly contested office. There are many large estates that go through probate in the Hartford district and the position is a remunerative one.

On the Democratic side, Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley, candidate for Governor, checked up on a list of new industries that Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin had announced as coming to Connecticut in his administration. Some of them, said Mr. Hurley, were no more than holes in the ground where buildings were being erected.

Lieut. Gov. James L. McConaughy, candidate for re-election, is the holder of an honorary degree from Trinity College as well as the President of Wesleyan University. A form letter sent to Trinity alumni solicited his support for his rival, Prof. Odell Shepard of the Trinity faculty who is the Democratic candidate for the Lieutenant Governor's position. Dr. McCanaughy sent "a very small" sum to the Shepard fund, but it was returned.

How Shall the King Look?

Halberstadt

Plan 'Oedipus Rex' Modern Dress

Radcliffe and Harvard students in English III discussing the modern version of the play, which the classes give tonight under the direction of Associate Professor Theodore Spencer. Left to right: Charles Stern '41, Professor Spencer, Mary Sweeney '41, Jerry McMechan '42.

The only way to discover whether a play is great is to produce it, Prof. Theodore Spencer of Harvard believes, and tonight a group of his Radcliffe and Harvard students are putting the theory to an exacting test. They are producing Sophocles' "Oedipus Rex," in modern dress, without scenery and with a trial-size Greek chorus, before a college audience. They expect to prove that Sophocles is exciting listening, whether Oedipus wears a toga or a dark blue serge.

This production is an innovation for English III, which is listed as a "discussion of European forms of the drama from Greek times to the present." It's a very popular innovation with the students who take the course, however, and more than 20 are working every day to proye that Professor Spencer is right in believing that good plays should be "taken off the printed page" and onto the stage.

Mrs. Roosevelt For Women Aides

WATERVILLE, Maine, Oct. 31 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt held today that women and others outside the armed forces should learn "what to do in an emergency" and predicted that a community training program toward that end probably would be the next step in the defense program.

"In case of attack—and I hope that horrible day will never come—it would be a great help to have women know what to do, as well as men, she said in an interview.

She said it would be "just dumb" to assume that women should learn military drills, but declared that unless they were prepared for emergencies.

prepared for emergencies, the nation's man power and industry would not feel that "community strength" was behind them. Here on a visit to Colby College, Mrs Roosevelt planned to leave by automobile today for New York.

En route she intended to visit with friends at Deerfield, Mass.

Navy Quota Increased

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 31 (AP)—A stepup of the November quota from 1,840 to 2,104 in the number of recruits at the Newport Naval Training Station and shortening of the training period from six to five weeks were announced today as 279 recruits were graduated. A group of 288 will be graduated Saturday.

'Cross' Help For Families Of Draftees

A program to aid any economic or social distress in Greater Boston families as a result of the conscription of some of its members was adopted by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross at its 25th annual meeting yesterday.

"Not since the World War days has our home service had such a challenging opportunity and responsibility as is now presented in connection with national defense," William E. Chamberlain, executive director, said in his annual report.

"Every effort is being made by military authorities to defer the service of those men who have dependents, but no matter how careful the selection of a large army and navy, it is certain to bring to many families social and economic distress. Here is where the Red Cross enters the picture."

This problem, he continued, would be met by the Home Service Department of the chapter, which has already been materially stengthened by the addition of staff personnel.

To keep the Red Cross chapter at its highest state of readiness and efficiency, he said, a membership of 100,000 was necessary. The annual roll call to reach that quota will be inaugurated Nov. 12 under the direction of Robert H. Hallowell.

Walsh Adherent Denies Signature On Parkman Ad

A protest was raised today against the signatures on certain political advertisements appearing in Boston newspapers for Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican candidate for the Senate. The advertisements have appeared in several papers this week signed by John Galvin, 70 Montebello Road, Boston.

Mr. Galvin, in a letter released today from the campaign headquarters of David I. Walsh, Democratic candidate for re-election, declared this was done "entirely without my knowledge or consent." He declared he has enthusiastically and actively supported the candidacy of Senator Walsh.

Mr. Galvin said he did not know who was responsible for the advertising.

Mr. Parkman's headquarters disclaimed any knowledge of who had inserted the advertisement, and said it had been done by some person who had not consulted them.

Election laws of Massachusetts provide that if an advertisement is not signed by the person responsible for it, or by other designated persons, the person inserting the advertisement is liable to imprisonment for not more than six months, or a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

Christian Science Church of the Air

T. Coolidge Fowler of Bronxville, New York, will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air on Sunday afternoon, November 3, 1940, at 1 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time, from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Fowler will speak on "Proper Self-Government."

Miss Gertrude Gibson, the soloist for this program, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, hymns number 10, "All power is given unto our Lord," and number 1, "Be thou, O God, exalted high." She will also sing the solo "Great Peace Have They Who Love Thy Law" by James Rogers. Alfred Greenfield will preside at the organ.

This program will originate from Station WABC, the New York outlet of the Columbia network. Listeners in New England may hear this program through WDRC, Hartford; WPRO, Providence; WGAN, Portland, and WABI, Bangor.

Internal Heat Called Source Of Mountains

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The internal heat of the earth is the only known reservoir of energy sufficiently large to have served as a source of geological processes exemplified by the building of mountain chains, the Conference on Applied Nuclear Physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology heard during the sessions on geology.

David Griggs, Harvard geologist, said that in choosing between the various physical hypotheses of the mountain-building mechanism, the two most important considerations are the distribution of temperature within the earth and the proportion of the surface heat loss which is due to the primary heat of the earth as compared to that due to radioactive heat.

"The answer to both of these problems depends on knowledge of the distribution of radioactivity within the earth," he told the conference, meanwhile re-examining the hypotheses of mountain-building in the light of recent measurements of physical constants and estimates of the radioactivity in the earth.

New Element of Atomic Weight

Dr. Alfred Lane, chairman of the group on geology and Professor-Emeritus of Tufts College, presented a paper in behalf of Dr. Walter Wahl, a colleague in Finland who asserts he has uncovered a new element of atomic weight 237 to which he assigns element No. 91.

If verified, this will add a fourth radio-active element to the list already known—actinium, thorium and radium. Dr. Wahl calls it ecatantalum. Scholars are reserving their opinions on the discovery until the results can be checked.

Nuclear physics is perhaps the most rapidly moving and promising field of modern science today, and the conference is to try to gather together the many ramifications of investigation concerned so that those working in the field will have some conception of the activities of their colleagues, and gain through mutual "shop talk."

In general, nuclear physics is the investigation of physical phenomena which occurs within the nucleus or core of atoms, the tiny building blocks of which matter is thought composed. Research has found that many of these phenomena can be harnessed for the use of mankind and it is to the various diverse practical applications of this field that the conference is devoting most of its attention.

Lindbergh Backs Move to Prevent U. S. Intervention

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—A nation-wide student organization espousing the cause of non-intervention in the war was launched today by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who said this Nation's involvement "would be a disaster for our own country and for Europe."

Brought here by a group of Yale undergraduates, first student chapter of the America First Committee, the flier said United States' participation "would be a disaster for America because it would confuse and aggravate our internal problems, which are critical enough without war."

"I say that it would be disaster for Europe," he continued, "because I am convinced the relationships of European countries cannot be solved through American interference in their affairs. I say it would be disaster for all of us because from a purely material standpoint . . . we are not in a position to enter this war successfully."

63 Women Seek Political Offices In Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—Connecticut has done real well by its women politically.

Out of several hundred candidates for public office in the coming election, 63 are women, some of them running with the indorsement of both major parties.

Twenty-nine of them have allied themselves with the Democratic cause, 34 with the Republicans, one with the Socialist Labor Party, and one with the Communist Party.

Four women's names appear as nominees of as many parties for the post of Secretary of State, and 12 women have accepted nominations under the Democratic banner for offices of Judge of Probate with a similar number enlisted on the Republican side.

Simmons' 'Academy' Broadens Membership

Phi Beta Kappa members doing graduate work at Simmons College will be admitted into Academy, scholarship honor society of the college, this year for the first time in the history of the society.

Ford Plant Loaned Cars to Roosevelt

Though Henry Ford favors Wendell Willkie for President, the Ford Motor Company's plant at Somerville donated 25 cars and their drivers to President Roosevelt's Boston reception.

In furnishing cars for the President, the company followed its usual policy, it was stated at the plant, and made no distinction because of politics.

Symphonic Novelty for Week-End Concerts—Art Exhibitions

Arthur Shepherd to Direct His Symphony in D Minor

By Winthrop P. Tryon

There goes before the Boston Symphony public for judgment this week Arthur Shepherd's Symphony No. 2 in D minor, with Mr. Shepherd himself conducting. It is the story, familiar in Symphony Hall, of a music instructor coming out of the classroom and presenting himself in the character of composer; and unless matters take a different course from the usual one, he will be found by many of his hearers a man of scholarship whose work bears the academic mark. That, by testimony of Daniel Gregory Mason, another professor who composes, is an inevitable outcome. A pedagogue, in other words, cannot, according to a certain run of corridor opinion, be a showman; he may know all about counterpoint, but he wants the knack of preparing an exhibition for the orchestral platform.

That there is nothing whatever in the charge appears the moment we consider the careers of composers, most of whom, first or last, have taught in school or in studio, and who invariably have strong academic associations and predilections; for otherwise they would not be composers at all.

* * *

Again, when a composer takes the baton and directs a performance of his own music, he is found by a listener here and another there to be unequal to the task. Yet when that happens, it is most likely not because he is a composer, but because he has not given himself over to the career of conducting and necessarily evinces lack of skill in comparison with the man who has.

As for Mr. Shepherd, composing, indeed, has been an essential element of his activity; and if the quantity of his output measures up rather small, the quality of it gives no impression of mere casualness. His composing is an essential part of him, rather than something incidental to other pursuits. Conducting, too, is right in his line; for he has assisted at concerts of the Cleveland Orchestra as conductor, and he has made a record well enough known as leader of choral performances in Boston.

One thing about this Symphony in D minor of his, which even a hurried look at the manuscript score discloses, is that it stands on a secure foundation of string harmony; and not only on the support of sound, but also on that of character of the parts. First violins, second violins, violas, and celli all have individual roles, and they possess an interest for the players as well as an appeal to listeners. A firm "quartet" underlies the symphony. Then, the overlay of brasses and woods, by clear evidence of the score, calls out the best powers of the executants, without putting them to technical confusion.

* * *

A symphony, take it as a whole, consists of endless bowings and fingerings, blowings, tappings, and pluckings. And still, in the face of so much, there can stick out a single note, an uncommon tone relation, an ear-arresting sound, that will make the piece in which it occurs memorable to a listener over years. Such a note occurs in the midst of this revelation of Mr. Shepherd's talent. Nor, as chances, does Mr. Shepherd himself invent the note; for by his own avowal he borrows it. In the Scherzo of the symphony, which is the third movement, he introduces a cowboy tune, a melody of the "vaquero" order, which he picked up out West. This is no matter, mind you, of a scholar's summer vacation research. The boy, Arthur Shepherd, was brought up in Idaho, and he remembers songs he heard in his early association with cattlemen. This particular air, like many things sung on the range, is really nothing in particular at all except for this one note; and that, not in name but in effect, is very particular indeed. The time starts and goes on in a commonplace way and in the very commonplace key of F, until it strikes a point where the singer seems to think he has made a mistake; and he violently, on an accent, changes A to A flat, converting major to minor.

That is nothing at all as a musical device; but here it is something else than a device. It is a inspiration, or perhaps a fancy, a freak.

Or is it a pistol shot? It is anything you please, but it makes an impression in this work. It could reasonably enough make an audience want to have the whole symphony repeated some day.

Mozart And Miss Leslie

Mozart came in for notice as a composer of impossible vocal music at a recital given by Grace Leslie, contralto, Alice Wightman at the piano, in Jordan Hall last evening. Why the composer should ever have written such a thing, and why a singer 150 years afterwards should call it to attention, are perhaps hard to explain. But the facts are evident enough. Let anyone consider the recitative, "Ecco il punto," and the aria, "Non più di fiori," from "La Clemenza di Tito," and convince himself that they are within reach of interpretation, if he can. As to the other element in the matter, there can be no dispute that Miss Leslie offered the piece on her program and that she and her accompanist made bold to present it.

Why attempt to express that which remains beyond expression? The only people who know the answer to that are artists. Give them a chance, they will do it every time. That is how, indeed, they give proof of their artistic pretensions. Had not Miss Leslie done precisely as she did, she would not deserve the name of recitalist. Everything else on her program fell comfortably within her powers; nor could a single item in the list be accounted easy.

What she is most to be thanked for, then, and to be praised for, too, stands her willing attack on that music of Mozart, the range of which is wider than any voice can in reason compass, and the phrasing of which lies outside the capabilities of human utterance.

Among hard enough problems that Miss Leslie took in hand and triumphantly solved were Foudrain's "Marins d'Islande" and Wolf's "Die Geister am Mummelsee." She managed with success also a sentimental song of Sibelius and a comic, out-of-the-way one of Strauss. Furthermore, she did her duty by the American school of composers; and she took the occasion so seriously as to bring along as assistant a skillful, sympathetic pianist in Miss Wightman.

W. P. T.

Chicago Orchestra Nov. 24

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24, has been set as the date for the Boston visit of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which is touring the East in connection with the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. The Boston concert will be given in Symphony Hall, under the direction of Dr. Frederick Stock.

Vandamm

Estelle Winwood, Flora Robson, and Patrick O'Moore

In a scene from "Ladies in Retirement," the Gilbert Miller production, which the Theater Guild is presenting at the Wilbur Theater on Nov. 4

Pictures by William James, Jr.

By Dorothy Adlow

The first one-man exhibition of pictures by William James, Jr., is currently on exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Mr. James is the son of the former director of the Boston Museum School, and the nephew of the eminent portraitist, Alexander James.

Rich in the heritage of New England culture, young Mr. James shoulders something of a burden. His very name rouses curiosity. Spectators examine his pictures more closely to find qualities peculiar to an artist of his background. Probably Mr. James desires nothing more than to be judged from his own merits and limitations.

Artistically, Mr. James shows broad interest in various mediums, and a wide ranging subject matter. He is young enough to indulge a sort of wanderlust with the brush, to play around with different techniques, to employ his medium in light or serious vein. He is close enough to the days of schooling to show the influence of his teachers. He has had the advantage of good—if perhaps too profuse—schooling. He has studied with Boardman Robinson in Colorado Springs, with the staff of the Museum School in Boston. His teachers have impressed upon him the importance of good draftsmanship; they have spared him the unimaginative discipline of naturalism, have on the contrary inculcated the idea of translating the worldly scene into a well-regulated syntax of forms and colors. Alexandre Iacovleff seems to have had a strong grip upon Mr. James' imagination especially his fanciful moments.

Now, this painter shows enthusiasms for such a diversity of painting styles that we are a little perplexed at the moment to decide whether he has yet shaped his own accents, and found a mode of expression toward which he has a special inclination. There are oils on gesso for example which are wrought in the precise, miniature style. They are illustrative and decorative. Mr. James seems to have, however, a too restless temperament to permit him to lavish upon them the excessive patience which they require. The tight line is confining and the hand that has drawn it is happier when it swings more freely in a water color like "Romantic Landscape" or "As Happy as Kings," or the dramtic Rembrandt-like pen drawings.

Mr. James' moods carry further. There are moments of fantasy in which tempera is brushed on lightly and the visionary quality is enhanced by pale colors and allusive brushwork, or heightened by a phosphorescent quality which he seems to have discovered by using Luco-Kwik, a medium quite strange to us.

There is finally the satire painted in ol in a somewhat conventionalized manner, displaying the wit and observation of this artist. The technique changes again, becoming more trim and more direct. In suming up the talents of Mr. James we find that he has many ideas, of both literary and painterly nature, that he sees life from many angles, that he is capable of being both objective and subjective, that for the present he is either having a good time trying his hand at many forms, or he is responding to many interests and curiosities in his nature. It is the most kaleidoscopic one-man show we have seen for a long time.

* * *

Grace Horne Galleries

Oils by Maud Morgan and water colors by John Pike comprise the two one-man exhibitions which will be on view at the Grace Horne Galleries through Nov. 16.

John Pike came to our attention a few years ago when he first exhibited in Boston. Native of Winthrop, he has spent many years in Jamaica where he has painted. His recent pictures were done on a farm in South Carolina.

Mr. Pike paints water color in the manner which has become common of late. It is a departure from the Homer-Sargent-Macnight influence to which painters have until recently responded. Mr. Pike does have a few Homerish moments, but on the whole he is given to a more restricted brush, to more succinct utterance. He paints in a darksome mood, finding life on a Carolina farm something dramatic and solemn. There is a fluid quality in his application of pigment, but it comes to very sudden stops at edges and boundaries, say of gabled roofs, which are hard and tight. One of the best water colors is a genre subject, "Water Cocoanut Vendor."

Maud Morgan is the wife of Patrick Morgan, painter and art teacher at Phillips Academy. Mrs. Morgan paints with independence and individuality. Sometimes her technique may seem too elaborate for the idea; or, the idea may not be developed with the colors that suit its character.

Still-lifes under Mrs. Morgan's hand have a very personal quality. One, entitled "Dressing Table," makes much of the useful articles painted with a lavish brush. Mrs. Morgan has a good sense of color and she uses it in that fleecy, pearly fashion which we have learned from the Parisians. What her pictures seem to lack is a strong unifying force. For all their human and esoteric substance they fail to add up to some clear and persuasive utterance. The modern French technique is a bit overwhelming and perhaps our young American artists have swallowed it in too large morsels.

Marian Anderson

Who will sing in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

Norma Farber

Norma Farber, soprano, will make her Boston debut in Jordan Hall, Monday evening, Nov. 25, when she will be assisted by the Stradivarius Quartet of New York. Miss Farber's program follows:

Four Elizabethan Songs: arr. by Peter Warlock
- This Merry Pleasant Spring
- Cuckoo
- Sweet was the Song
- John, Quoth Joan

Recitative and two airs from "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" ... Mozart
- Traurigkeit
- Martern aller Arten

Arriette from "La belle Arsene" ... Monsigny
Renouveau ... Castillon
Chanson Roumaine ... Jongen
Nous n'irons plus au bois (Ms.) ... De Sutter
Two Songs with string quartet and piano
- Calmes, au quais déserts ... Jongen
- Chanson perpétuelle ... Chausson

Five songs from "Spanisches Liederbuch" ... Hugo Wolf
- Wer hat das Leidlein erdacht ... Mahler
- Scheiden und Meiden ... Mahler

Concerts to Come

Abram Chasins and Jesús María Sanromá will be soloists at next week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in two of the three concertos which Bach wrote for two pianos with string orchestra. Each of the concertos will be heard for the first time at the concerts of this orchestra. Mr. Chasins appeared with the orchestra in October, 1939, in Gershwin's Concerto in the second of two programs of American music. Dr. Koussevitzky will open the program with the Third Symphony of Nicolai Berezowsky, which the composer introduced in the spring of 1937. The closing number will be Respighi's "Vetrate di Chiesa" ("Church Windows").

* * *

Marian Anderson

Marian Anderson at her recital Sunday afternoon in Symphony Hall, with the assistance of Franz Rupp, will sing the following program:

Figli del mesto cor ... Handel
Aria from opera "Acis and Galatea" ... Handel
Recitative and Choral from the "Kreusstab-cantata" ... Bach
Seven songs from "Dichterliebe" ... Schumann
- Wenn Ich in deine Augen Seh'
- Ich will meine Seele tauchen
- Im Rhein, im heiligen Strome
- Und wusstens die Blumen
- Hor 'ich das Liedchen klingen
- Ein Jungling liebt ein Madchen
- Aus alten Marchen
- Pleurez mes yeux—Aria from opera "Le Cid" ... Massenet

Recondilha ... Villa-Lobos
Nhapope ... Villa-Lobos
Funeral of King Nago ... Tavares
Punta Guajiro (Cuban folk rhythm) ... Varona
Negro Folk Songs ... Arr. Nathaniel Dett
- Somebody's knocking at your door
- Oh, the land I am bound for
- Poor me
- O, Zion Hallelujah

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Chamber Music Series

With the co-operation of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Aaron Richmond will continue this season the Chamber Music Series which proved successful last year. This season's series will bring the Budapest Quartet to Boston for the first time, and will also give Bostonians their first opportunity to hear Emmanuel Feuermann, distinguished cellist, in a sonata recital with his pianist, Albert Hirsh. The other two events will be the Gordon String Quartet, assisted by Harold Bauer, and the Busch Quartet. Mail orders are being filled at Aaron Richmond's offices in the Pierce Building, Copley Square. The public sale will open Nov. 12.

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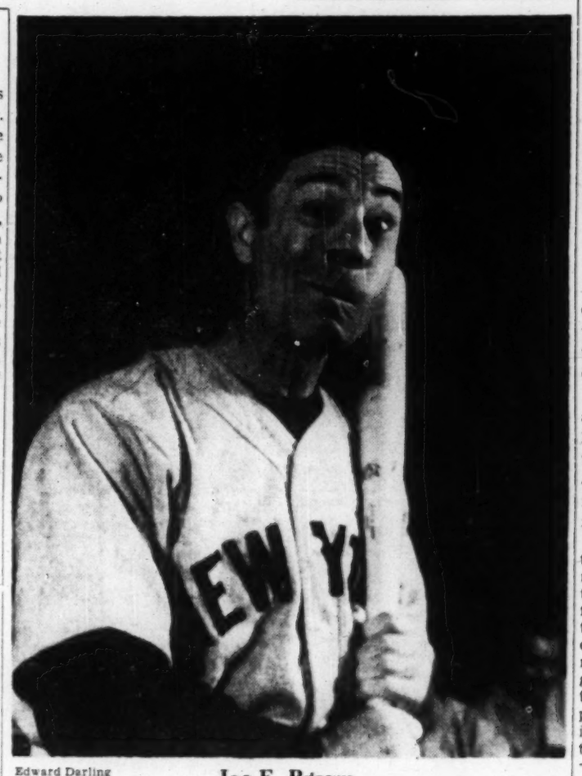
Esther-May Barrett

Esther-May Barrett, soprano, will sing in Jordan Hall Monday evening, Nov. 18, with Alice Girouard for accompanist. The program:

Bois Epais, air from Amadis (1684) ... Lully
As When the Dove Laments Her Love ("Acis and Galatea") ... Handel
Concert, Aria, "Ah Non Son Io Che Parlo" ... Mozart
Five Songs by Franz Schubert
- Fischerweise ... Poem by Schlechta
- Fruehlingsglaube ... Poem by Uhland
- Wohin? ... Poem by Müller
- Der Lindenbaum ... Poem by Müller
- Die Junge Nonne ... Poem by Craigher

Air Vif (Air Chantés) ... Francis Poulenc
Avril ... Gaston Paulin
Songs from Tennyson's "Princess" ... Benjamin Whelpley
- The Splendor Falls on Castle Walls
- Tears, Idle Tears
- O Swallow, Flying South

Geduld ... Richard Strauss
Morgen ... Richard Strauss
Standchen ... Richard Strauss



Edward Darling

Joe E. Brown

In "Elmer the Great," play coming Monday to the Plymouth Theater.

News of the Stage

In New York it is reported that Willie Howard has been signed for the leading role in the musical revue, "Crazy With the Heat," which is expected to open in Boston early in December. . . . It is further said that Audrie Christie, who was seen in Boston in the cast of "Return Engagement," will be leaving that company for the new musical "Hi 'ya, Gentlemen," which is expected to try out here. "Return Engagement" makes its New York debut Friday evening.

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"Elmer the Great," which is scheduled to arrive at the Plymouth Theater Monday night, with Joe E. Brown in the leading role, begins its tour this evening at New Haven. Seats for the Boston engagement go on sale today.

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It is reported in New York that "The White-Haired Boy" will not be having its Manhattan premiere next Wednesday as had been scheduled, but that it will be withdrawn for further polishing after the Saturday evening performance at the Plymouth.

* * *

The New England Repertory Playhouse at 36 Joy Street announces performances of "Our Town" tonight and Friday, and of Eugene O'Neill's "Diff'rent" on Saturday night of this week and Thursday and Friday of next week. "Martine," by Jean-Jacques Bernard, will be produced on Saturday, Nov. 9.

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Seat sale begins today at the Wilbur for "Ladies in Retirement," the murder mystery play, which brings Flora Robson to that theater Monday evening. The play will be second in the subscription series offered by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society.

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Statisticians at the Copley, where Ruth Gordon is starring in "Here Today," have been looking up the record of her last previous appearance in Boston and find that it was 13 years ago, when she came here in Maxwell Anderson's play, "Saturday's Children."

Two Plays, Four Playwrights

Three playwrights in one household was the experience last summer at Barley Sheaf Farm, Buckingham, Bucks County, Pa., the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Kaufman. There were Mr. Kaufman himself, Mrs. Kaufman, and Charles Martin, collaborator with Mrs. Kaufman on "The White-Haired Boy," which George Abbott is presenting at the Plymouth Theater this week.

Bucks County, according to those who have observed its hills and farms, is a pleasant place to spend the summer, but the Kaufmans and Mr. Martin were busy preparing two plays to be launched on Broadway. Both plays, as it turned out, were Boston bound. One was "George Washington Slept Here," which was tested here several weeks ago and which Mr. Kaufman wrote with Moss Hart. The other was "The White-Haired Boy," with which Mr. Kaufman had nothing to do.

The fact is that Mr. Kaufman was not even around the house while the authors of "The White-Haired Boy" were at work on their play.

Moss Hart is a neighbor of the Kaufmans, who has a country estate at Aquetong, Bucks County, scarcely more than four miles distant. "George Washington Slept Here" was written, practically exclusively, at the Hart establishment.

Breakfast finished of a summer morning, Mr. Kaufman would drive over to work with his confrere. No sooner would his automobile depart than Mrs. Kaufman would set up a portable typewriter, summon Mr. Martin, and get to work. At six o'clock or thereabouts Mr. Kaufman would return from the Harts'.

By that time, perhaps, the authors would allow themselves a dip in the pool. And after dinner, came a few hours of fun—perhaps a visit to the Bucks County Playhouse six miles distant.

Once the plays were completed, the authors left the country for New York, conferences with producers, and the business of casting.

Children's Theater

"Heidi," first of five plays to be produced by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater in Boston this season under the auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, will be given Saturday morning, Nov. 30, in Jordan Hall. The other plays scheduled are "The Secret Garden," Jan. 4; "Seven Wishes," Feb. 1; "Alice in Wonderland," March 22, and "Robin Hood," April 26. Reservations are being made at the League office, 14 Beacon Street, Cap. 2319.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory— "Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Colonial— "Twelfth Night," starring Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley— "Here Today," by George Oppenheimer, starring Ruth Gordon. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse— "A Man From the Band," comedy by Martha Pittenger, presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. (357 Charles Street.) (Last week.)

Plymouth— "The White-Haired Boy," by Charles Martin and Beatrice Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Musical Play

Shubert— "Night of Love," with Helen Gleason, John Lodge, Marjorie Gainsworth, Marguerite Namara and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Newsreel direct from England via the Clipper.

Fenway— "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Calling All Husbands," with George Tobias. 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

Fine Arts— Raimu in "The Baker's Wife" 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:15. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial— "A Little Bit of Heaven," with Gloria Jean and Hugh Herbert. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10. "The Long Voyage Home," with Thomas Mitchell and Ian Hunter. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45.

Kenmore— "Sky Devils," with Spencer Tracy, 1, 4, 7, 10. "The Farmer Takes a Wife," Henry Fonda and Janet Gaynor. 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

Metropolitan— "No Time for Comedy," with James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Father is a Prince," Grant Mitchell and Nana Bryant. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "London Can Take It." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern— "Wyoming," with Wallace Beery. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum— "The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Paramount— "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston— "The Gay Caballero," with Cesar Romero. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:55, 10:30. Stage show. 12, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05.

Scollay— "Wyoming" with Wallace Beery. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Dr Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres. 10:15 a. m. 1:35, 5, 8:20.

South Station Theater— "March of Time," Britain's Royal Air Force." "Cruising With the U. S. Coast Guard." "Tourist Attractions in Florida." "Believe It or Not," Robert Ripley. "Moments of Charm." Latest Newsreels and other shorts.

State— "The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50.

Telepix— "March of Time's Royal Air Force." "Color Cruise to Hawaii." "Lew Lehr Comedy." "Varsity Vanities." 2 cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux— "Spy Bureau." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Hell Below," with Robert Young. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Tremont— "The Man Who Talked Too Much." 9 a. m. 12:20, 4, 7:40. "Ali This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. 9:55 a. m., 1:35, 5:15, 9:05.

Uptown— "Dance, Girl, Dance," Louis Hayward and Maureen O'Hara. 1:15, 4:45, 8:20. "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Three Men From Texas." "Sun Never Sets," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.

Capitol: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers, 2 and 8.

Regent: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "House of Seven Gables." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Price and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Sandy Is a Lady." 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 5:15, 8:15. "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:40, 6, 9:10. "Cavalcade of Academy Awards." 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

Mystic: "Babies for Sale," Rochelle Hudson and Glenn Ford. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Captain Caution," Victor Mature and Bruce Cabot. 3:25, 8:25.

Maplewood: "My Love Came Back," O. de Havilland. "Golden Gloves" 1:45 and 7.

Orpheum: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford and Frederic March. "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 3, 9. "Dance, Girl, Dance." 1:50, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "Eternally Yours," Loretta Young. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "River's End," Dennis Morgan. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. "Turnabout." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Public Deb No. 1," George Murphy and Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Ramparts We Watch." "Public Deb No. 1." Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrae and Laraine Day. "Dance, Girl, Dance," Lucille Ball and Maureen O'Hara.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Margie," Nan Grey and Tom Brown. "Hidden Gold." William Boyd and Russell Hayden.

Strand: "Boom Town." Spencer Tracy and Clark Gable. "Slightly Tempted."

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Florian," Robert Young. "Manhattan Heartbreak." 2 and 7:45.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Girl From Avenue A." Jane Withers. "Flowing Gold." Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. 2 and 6:30.

Davis Square: "Forty Little Mothers." "Tropic Fury." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelly. "Earthbound," Warner Baxter. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 2 and 7:30.

Broadway: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Ladies Must Live." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Maryland," Victor McLaglen, "South of Pago Pago."

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 3:30, 9:15. "The Man Who Talked Too Much." 2:10, 7:55.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Bringham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power, "Dance, Girl, Dance." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "The Great McGinty," Akim Tamiroff. "Florian," Robert Young. 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Turnabout," Adolphe Menjou and Carol Landis. "I Was an Adventuress." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Mystery Sea Raider." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "I Love You Again," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Cavalcade of Academy Awards." 2:30 and 7:45. Daily except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Tom Brown's School Days." Freddie Bartholomew. 3:47, 8:17. "Phantom Raiders." 2:27, 6:40, 9:48.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE

PLYMOUTH • MAT. TODAY AT 2:30
A GEORGE ABBOTT PRODUCTION
THE WHITE-HAIRED BOY
A MADCAP COMEDY
by CHARLES MARTIN & BEATRICE KAUFMAN
Prices: Evgs., $2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, .85c, .55c
Thurs. & Sat. Mats. $2.20, 1.65, 1.10, .85c, .50c

WILBUR • NEXT MON. — SEATS TODAY
FLORA ROBSON in LADIES in RETIREMENT
with Estelle Winwood, Isabel Elsom and Patrick O'Moore
Evgs. $2.75-1.10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $2.20-1.10

PLYMOUTH • NEXT MON.—Seats Today
ALDRICH AND MYERS Present
"The Clown Prince of Laughter"
JOE E. BROWN
(IN PERSON)
In RING LARDNER'S Famous Comedy
"ELMER THE GREAT"
WITH A CAST OF 25
Evgs. $2.75 to 55c; Thurs. Mat. 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20

SHUBERT TONIGHT, 8:30 | MAT. SAT.
Thrilling Stars, Glorious Songs, Hilarious Fun!
NIGHT OF LOVE
New Musical Play • Score by Robert Sloiz
Helen John Martha
with Gleason • Lodge • Errolle
Marguerite Namara and others
EVES. $3.30 to $1.10; MATS. WED. .55c to $2.20; SAT. .55c to $2.75, tax incl.

COPLEY BOSTON'S BIGGEST HIT! TONIGHT, 8:30 | MAT. SAT.
RUTH GORDON in "HERE TODAY"
by GEORGE OPPENHEIMER
With a Distinguished Broadway Cast
Evgs.: 55c to 2.20. Mats.: 55c to 1.65. Tax incl.

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE | Phone Com. 4420 | Evgs. 8:30 | Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1.—$2.50. Wed. Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
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Canadian Violinist (Mason & Hamlin)
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

CONT. 11 A.M. KENMORE KEN 0772
777 BEACON ST. NEAR KENMORE SQ.
Spencer Tracy—SKY DEVILS
MAT. 20c—EVE. 30c
FARMER TAKES A WIFE—Henry Fonda • Janet Gaynor

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW
"KNUTE ROCKNE—ALL AMERICAN"
Pat O'Brien—Gale Page
Also: George Tobias
"CALLING ALL HUSBANDS"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
James Stewart—Rosalind Russell
"NO TIME FOR COMEDY"
Also "FATHER IS A PRINCE"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS — Jane PICKENS — Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed., Sat. and Election Day—$1.10 to $3.75

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
ESCAPE Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor
ON GREAT STAGE: "MAGAZINE RACK"—produced by Russell Markert. Symphony Orchestra. Directed by Erno Rapee

Jumbos and Northeastern Renew Series to Break Ties—Passing Game at Harvard

Tufts Hopeful of Recording First Victory Over Huskies

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are three pretty good reasons why the Jumbos of Tufts College are going to be a hard team for the Huskies of Northeastern to handle this coming Saturday at Brookline, and any student of the football fortunes over at the Hill could quickly tell you:

1. That Tufts has never beaten Northeastern, the two previous games in 1935 and 1939 ending in 6-6 and scoreless ties.

2. That the game with the Huskies last fall was the only one in which Professor-Coach Lew Manly's eleven failed to score.

3. That Tufts is ready, willing, and able to add a victory to this season's record after three-straight defeats to Bates, Brown, and Williams.

Local Game

And if those reasons are not enough, any student could also point out that this is the only game this season that Tufts plays with a local college, and that if there is going to be anything like an intra-city superiority hinging on the outcome, the Jumbos would like that consideration.

Tufts football destinies so far this season (five games have been played and three more remaining with Northeastern, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts State) have followed a rather peculiar pattern. The team opened auspiciously with an upset shutout over Bowdoin to the tune of 16-0, and then proceeded to soundly whip Middlebury by the largest score any Jumbo team has rolled up in a decade, 38-7. Then along came Bates, which had a superior team but which needed a break to win; Brown, which overwhelmed Tufts with its wealth of reserves; and Williams, which snatched the game out of the fire with a field goal in the final minute of play to win 22-19.

Field Goal Problem

Counting the Brown game, Tufts might well have just one defeat on its 1940 record. Along with Williams, Bates scored its winning points on a field goal attempt in the final minute, so that as the game with Northeastern approaches, Professor-Coach Manly is seriously considering one of the following steps to be taken as the 60th minute rolls around:

a. Hiring a group of small boys to demolish the goal posts.

b. Hiring that same group of urchins to make off with the ball.

c. Letting the game proceed to a normal conclusion but refusing to watch.

Can't Be Blamed

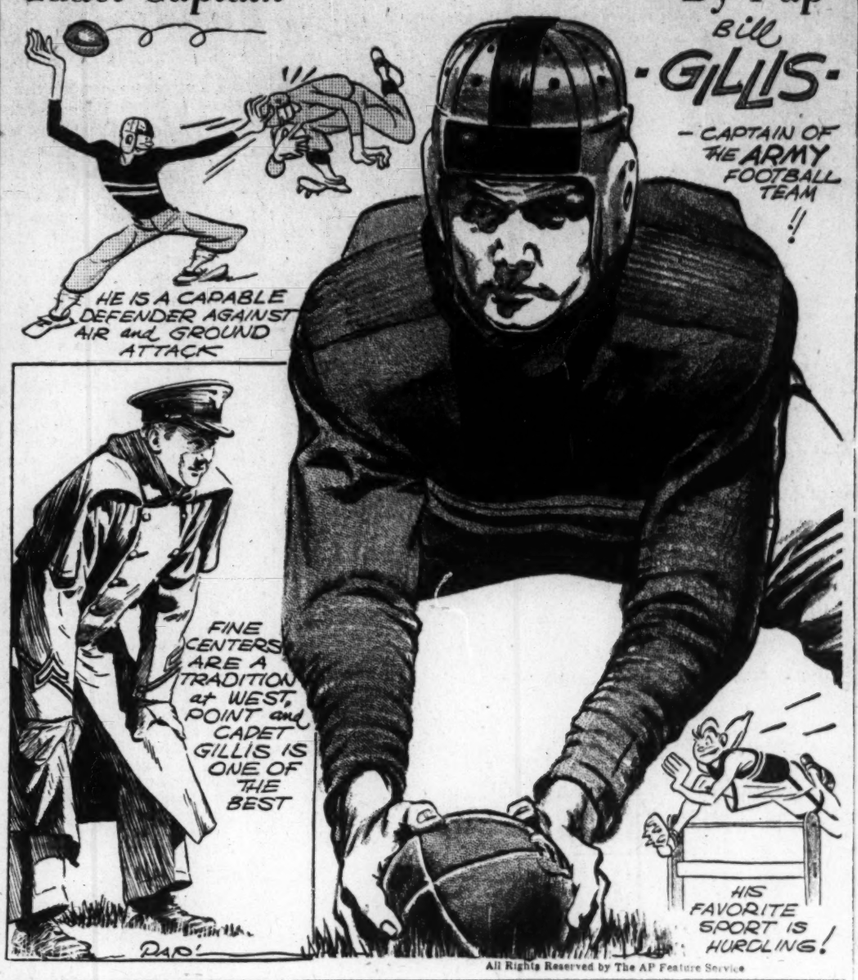
And after all, Lew cannot be blamed for considering these actions. Just contemplate that Tufts had a 7-6 edge in the final minute of the game against Bates, when the Bobcats lined up for a field goal attempt. The ball was partially blocked, was touched by a Tufts player beyond the line of scrimmage, and came to rest in the Jumbo zone in the arms of a Bates player. That play was good for six points and the ball game, and when Lew inspected the watch to see how much time was left, there were just 18 seconds to go.

And then consider again that Tufts held another one-point advantage, 20-19, in the final minute at Williamstown. He was thinking nice things to say to the boys in the clubhouse when Williams put the ball through the uprights for three points and victory. Lew still said the nice things, but he was wondering at the justice of it all.

Ray of Hope

Manly sees a ray of hope as far as Northeastern is concerned in the matter of putting the ball over the cross-bar, for so far this year the Huskies haven't done it. They did not get a chance in their first three games, for they did not score. In their next two games against Springfield and Bates they scored a total of four touchdowns, but failed to convert a single time. Then last week they lost to Upsala 7-6 when the point-after try went wide.

In all seriousness, however, this Tufts-Northeastern affair shapes up as an exceedingly close battle, with the verdict able to go either way. The Jumbos came through the Wiliams contest in good shape and will probably field the following line-up: Mark Hanabury and Hump Hosmer at end; Buzz Rowell and George Mernick at tackle; Burch Lorett and Elwood Richardson at guard; George Bournazos at center, and Capt. Jack West, Art Harrison, Bob Rutter, and Bob Patterson in the backfield.



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O'Rourke Still Outstanding As Eagles' Passer

Charlie O'Rourke, the East's top passer in 1939, has only thrown one aerial in the past two games, but the Malden star has lost none of his ability as a passer if his work in the mid-week scrimmage at University Heights yesterday afternoon is any criterion. Charlie never showed to better advantage in his career than he did against the second team in a long scrimmage drill. Pitching with an accuracy which belied his layoff in the recent games, O'Rourke served notice on future opponents that he is merely waiting an opportunity to let go.

The scrimmage was the most strenuous in the two-year Leahy regime. The first team battled a combination of the second and third teams. The first string backfield took most of the laurels, but a second string fullback, Adolph Kissell, showed to considerable advantage.

The first string team had a backfield composed of O'Rourke, Toczylowski, Maznicki, and Holovak with a line of Woronicz, Levanitis, Joe Zabilski, Gladchuk, Morro, Kerr and Goodreault. Justin McGowan was at quarterback for the second team and was joined by Lou Montgomery at right half back, Mickey Connolly at left half back and Kissell at fullback. Because of his fine showing in the early part of the drill, Kissell moved up to the first team near the end of the session.

The squad is in good condition and there is no sign of over-confidence as the Eagles await the visit of Manhattan Saturday. The nation's top scorers are not selling the Jaspers short by any means.

Yale Practice

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Yale football team, striving to work out a winning combination before the Brown invasion Saturday, scrimmaged long in the rain yesterday with Coach "Ducky" Pond substituting players frequently.

Bob Brooks was back in the tackle position he previously lost to Jerry Knapp, while Delaney Kiphuth occupied the guard post of Cape Burnam, who is ill. Thompson, Bartholemy, and Reid alternated at the end posts and the starting backfield was Bell, Seymour, Rewick, and Whiteman. In addition, seven other backs, Sargent, Harrison, Anderson, Detchon, Ellis, Talbott, and Potts also were used frequently.

Revised Line-Up Affords New Hope to Harvard Team

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard held a favored Princeton football team to 9 to 6 score last year in Palmer Stadium, and there is no reason to assume that this year's continuance of the series, Saturday, should not be similar in closeness. The Tigers hold the pre-game edge and largely for the same reason they were favored last year.

According to the records and the reports of scouts, the Princeton running attack is no better than average. The blocking is not sufficient to get some of their fleet-footed backs away and in lieu of that weakness the Tigers have mainly resorted to an aerial attack.

They have an unusual passer in Dave Allerdice and good receivers in Capt. Howard Stanley, Bob Jackson, Bruce Wilson and Bob Peters. They have done even more passing this year than last, which is more conclusive evidence that their aerial game is their strongest attack.

Passing Attack Scores

Last year in Palmer Stadium, Harvard bottled up their running attack pretty well, but were beaten on the forward passing game, Stanley completing one for the needed margin. And Allerdice was hurt early in the game, too.

The Crimson may have a little better passing attack with which to counter this season than last, and while their running game is not strong it is about on a par with last year. The Tigers always have been susceptible to the Harlow running game and the striped jerseys have more than a little trouble with Harvard mousetrapping.

It will be the 36th contest between the two universities out of which Harvard has won 11, tied four and been beaten 20 times. Since Harlow came to Cambridge the locals have fared better against Princeton than against any other major opponent, having won two, tied two and lost two. This game Saturday will be in the nature of a rubber affair.

Linemen Built Ideally

Few can explain the Princeton running game since Tad Wieman, head coach, was a lineman in his playing days and was line coach under the regime of Fritz Crisler there. His line should be good; according to the statistical sheet, the material is ideally built for linemen. The backfield has both weight and speed, but blocking must be off timing for the running game is not too good.

Had Harvard had its speedy captain of last year, Torbie Macdonald in the backfield (he was injured), in that 9-6 contest, there were several openings in the Tiger line through which a climax runner such as he was, could have romped for touchdowns. Fran Lee and Charley Spreyer were through often, but they lacked the speed and ability to cut to get by the secondary.

If Loren MacKinney completes the change from end to blocking back successfully, Princeton may have more trouble with Harvard than planned. He certainly will provide better punting with which to set the men from Nassau back on their heels and he adds definitely speed to the Crimson running attack.

Harvard Attack Overdue

Charley Spreyer should be passing better than last year and there is also Don McNicol, reputed to be handy at tossing that ball to receivers, thereby giving Harvard a better passing attack than last season and about an equal chance at the running game. To date the Harvard attack has not clicked impressively, but it is long overdue.

Princeton has played four games beating Vanderbilt, 7-6, and Rutgers, 23-13, and losing to Navy, 12-6, and Penn, 46-28. Navy is a much stronger team than preseason predictions indicated and Penn is one of the powers of the East, so there is no disgrace in the Tigers dropping those games.

Against Harvard the Tigers probably will start Captain Stanley and Wilson, ends; Bill Morris and Leslie Rice, tackles; George Kinniry and Charley Robinson, guards; Don Allen at center; and Jackson, Peters, Allerdice and Paul Busse, backs. Harvard probably will start Barnes and Koufman, ends; Elser and Gardiner, tackles; Peabody and Pfister, guards; either Ayers or Dietz, center; Captain Gardella, MacKinney, Lee and either Spreyer or McNicol, backs.

Lions Work in Rain

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Coach Lou Little sent his Columbia University Lions through a two-hour workout in the rain yesterday in preparation for Saturday's struggle with Cornell at Ithaca.

Most of the time was devoted to defense as the reserves, augmented by Coaches Cliff Battles and Gerry Seidel, demonstrated the Big Red's offense. Attention also was given to punting with a wet ball. The team leaves late today, stopping overnight at Watkins' Glen.

Olsen Awarded Starting Post Against Tufts

Al Olsen of Dorchester will get his first starting chance at guard for Northeastern when the Huskies play their last home game of the season on Saturday against Tufts. Olsen will replace Charlie Abend, who was injured in the Upsala game.

Coach Jimmy Dunn still is in a quandary about his starting lineup. If Joe Dias is not available, Jim Shea of Brighton will be at the starting fullback spot, while Franny Murray of Winchester has been promoted to wingback, ahead of Ed Barry. Phil Sheridan and Ronnie Tubbs will complete the backfield.

Dunn has high hopes that Jim Reilly and Ed Macfarland will be in shape to start the game at ends. This starting pair, plus Onni Waltonen and Ernie Colantonio, may not be in shape to play a great length of time, although all four have been working out this week.

Capt. Dean Williams and Ed Jensen will start at tackles, Olsen and Len Erickson at guards, and Dick Grey at center. Fred Cusick will be a man of all work, ready to fill in at either guard or tackle.

After practice tomorrow night, the entire Husky squad will be guests at a huge student rally at Huntington Field. Approximately one thousand students will gather for the festivities and then will stage a motor parade through Back Bay streets.

Syracuse Faces Georgetown In Home Game This Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Life for Syracuse's Orangemen is one continuous series of tough assignments. Saturday will see the big, victory-flushed Georgetown Hoyas move into Archbold Stadium here intent on enlarging their sensational grid record.

The Hoyas, gunning for increased national recognition in view of their 21-game undefeated streak have marked Syracuse as an objective battle. This is traceable directly to last year's 13-to-13 tie between the two elevens, sole blot on Georgetown's books over the past three seasons.

Rugged Combination

A rugged combination, averageing better than 200 pounds along the line, Georgetown has 18 seniors, 10 on the starting eleven. Mike Kopcik, junior end and star punter from Endicott, is the lone exception. Having not lost a game since entering Georgetown, these boys are determined to protect their record.

The Hoya battlecry this year is 'Georgetown has everything,' and they back up this assertion with an array of impressive players and achievements. Coach Jack Hagerty admits 12 able backs, and has taught his first and second teams different systems of play. A full second team is substituted, made up of juniors and sophomores.

Speedy Backs

Most formidable of the Hoyas is Lou Ghecas, of Danbury, Conn., a speedy back who ran 73 yards in the final minutes to give Georgetown its 13-to-13 tie with Syracuse last year. His running mates are Jules Koshlap, star passer; Mike Castiglia, 200-pound fullback, and Joe McFadden, heady quarterback Ghecas' able replacement is Jack Doolan, sophomore and former interscholastic indoor 60 yard sprint champion.

Georgetown's young giants of the line were big factors in the 14-to-0 win over a good Temple team, the crushing 46-to-4 triumph over VPI and over N. Y. U., 26-0. Heading this list are Augi Lio and Mark Ostinato, guards; Al Matuza, center; Earl Fullilove and Joe Daniels, tackles, and John Lascari and Kopcik, ends.

Jack Hagerty, Georgetown coach, thinks three of his players, halfback Lou Ghecas, center Al Matuza and guard Augie Lio, are good for "All" teams. Matuza was drafted by the Green Bay Packers last year, before it was realized he was a junior with another year's college competition.

In one tackle slot Georgetown 730 pounds deep. Chief contributors to this tonnage are Al Blozis, 236-pound champion weight thrower, and Russ Sorce, 265-pound sophomore and Georgetown's biggest player since All-America Babe Connaughton, who played against Syracuse in the first meeting back in 1926.

A big turnout of Georgetown alumni in upstate New York is anticipated for the game. Hoya enthusiasm is high for the greatest of their teams since Lou Little was coaching at the Washington D. C., school. Much of the basic Little offense still is used by Georgetown for its present coach, Jack Hagerty, played under Little.

In pre-season dope, Syracuse's schedule was rated 30 per cent stronger than 1939. It appears to have been an understatement. Every team the Orange has faced to date has been undefeated, excepting NYU. They were Northwestern, Cornell, Columbia and now Georgetown, whose manpower has been compared favorably with Cornell's.

Crimson Teams in Action

The thirty-sixth annual Harvard-Princeton football game in the Stadium at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon is the outstanding of six events scheduled this week end for Harvard teams.

The junior varsity football team will play its annual football game with the Princeton junior varsity on Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. The annual varsity and freshman triangular cross-country meets among Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, which are scored on a dual meet basis, will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Middlesex Fells Reservation in Medford, the freshman race being over a 2.9 miles course at 3 o'clock and the varsity race over a 5.1 miles course at 3:10.

The start and finish of both races are near the intersection of Winthrop Street and Playstead Road in Medford at one of the entrances to the Middlesex Fells Reservation.

The varsity soccer team will play Princeton on the field behind the Harvard Business School at noon on Saturday and the freshman soccer team will play Exeter on the field behind the Harvard Business School at 1:15 o'clock on Saturday. The Harvard varsity soccer team is undefeated. It has wins over Tufts, Williams, and Massachusetts State, and was tied last week by Dartmouth one all. The Princeton soccer team also is undefeated, having victories over Army, Cornell, Haverford, Lafayette, Lehigh, and Swarthmore to its credit.

In the dual competition of cross-country between Harvard and Yale, the Crimson has lost only three times since 1925 and the freshmen have been beaten only once.

The Harvard varsity cross-country team is undefeated and has beaten Boston University, Holy Cross, Dartmouth, and University of New Hampshire. The Yale team has defeated Wesleyan and M. I. T. but lost to Connecticut. The Princeton team has defeated Pennsylvania and Columbia and lost to N. Y. U., Army, and Navy.

Warner Praises Shaughnessy

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Glen Scobey "Pop" Warner, the original "Houdini" of the gridiron, gave an admiring salute to the man who is proving to Pacific Coast football that the hand is quicker than the eye—Clark Shaughnessy of Stanford.

An as early day exponent of deception (his 1907 Carlisle Indians were hiding the football up the backs of their jerseys), Warner expressed profound admiration for the way Shaughnessy's team has out-slickered five opponents, the latest being Southern California.

"Shaughnessy is entitled to the fullest credit for the way he is making use of the "T" formation," Warner said. "The formation is almost as old as football itself. We used it when I played at Cornell from 1892 to '94 and when I started coaching the next year at Iowa State and Georgia.

"The methods by which Shaughnessy gets so much deception from the formation is a tribute to his coaching strategy. He has given football out this way a tremendous lift. It is something new and a tonic for the game.

"His fellow coaches cannot but help admire it. And they will have to do something about it. Practically every team in the West, with the exception of Washington, has been using the same basic formation, the single wing, with occasional use of the short punt formation."

Warner, as a matter of professional courtesy, offered no possible solutions to the problem of "how to stop Shaughnessy."

The tribute to Shaughnessy, paid by the second oldest coach in the country, took on added significance in view of the fact the famed oldster himself coached at Stanford from 1924 to 1932, with outstanding success for the most part of his regime.

Panther Fencers Report for Work In College Gym

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 31—Twelve candidates reported here this afternoon at the McCullough Gymnasium for the first practice session of the Middlebury College fencing team.

Among those who reported were Jim Turley, captain, New Rochelle, N. Y.; John Corbin, Franklinville, N. Y.; Lou Haines, Fairfield, Conn.; Steve Wilson, White Plains, N. Y.; Charles Kitchell, Larchmont, N. Y.; Roderick Hemphill, Westerly, R. I.; Robert Land, Sewickley, Penna.; William Small, Cohasset, Mass.; Henry Cady, Manchester, N. H.; Fox Holden, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Earl Pangborn, Rye, N. Y.; Jack Yewell, Port Washington, N. Y.

The Middlebury fencers will open the season against St. Lawrence on Nov. 23. This meet will be followed in turn by meets (the dates of which have not been decided upon yet) with Fordham, Dartmouth, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rennsselaer Polytech, Williams, and Boston College. During the Christmas vacation, from Dec. 14 to 18 the Panthers will cross swords with Swarthmore, Long Island University, and Hofstra. The season will be brought to a close at the intercollegiate championship matches at Syracuse University in February

Dartmouth Improves

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 31 (AP)—Dartmouth's first and second elevens each scored three times against the other yesterday when Coach Earl Blaik ordered another long scrimmage to prime the Indians for the week-end's game with Sewanee.

"The team has made more progress in the last two days than it has all season," Blaik commented after the drill.

The Indians' downfield blocking was improved and Blaik was enthusiastic about the line play of Maury Dampier, John Koslowskie, and Harry Gerber, who gave creditable performances in last week's tight 7-6 win over Harvard. The regulars scored three quick touchdowns.

Feller Safe

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Indians had little cause for concern over the loss of their ace pitcher, Bob Feller, through the draft.

Feller, who registered here, was given the serial number 3,585—the 7,486th to be drawn in the selective service lottery.

Terriers Leave For Cleveland

Boston University's varsity football squad will leave from Newtonville at 8 o'clock tonight for Cleveland to meet Western Reserve at League Park on Saturday afternoon. The Terriers will arrive at 11:15 tomorrow morning and work out tomorrow afternoon at League Park.

Capt. Jim McDonald definitely will not start and may not play. Howard Mitchell will be at right end in his place. George Murphy is listed to start at left end, but he has been ill this week and there is a possibility that his place will be taken by Al Amirault.

The party making the trip will be made up of Coaches Pat Hanley, Walt Holmer, Al Kawal, Dr John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics; Charles Glovin, trainer; Woodrow Trotter, manager, and the following players:

Ends: Capt. Jim McDonald, George Murphy, Howard Mitchell, Al Amirault, Bill Barry. Tackles: Ray Valas, George Radulski, Anthony Fontana, Bob Brown and Roy Hjelm. Guards: Charles Cremens, Carl Erickson, John Boylian, Olindo Borghesani. Centers: Sid Michaels, Dave Gold. Quarterbacks: George Fantano, John Connearney. Left Halfbacks: Jim Cassidy, Charles Thomas, Robert Karcher. Right Halfbacks: Frank Provinzano, Aidan Burnell, Bill McNamara. Fullbacks: Walter Williams, Francis Morris, Ralph Salvati.

Medwick Signed

BROOKLYN (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced that outfielder Joe Medwick, a chronic holdout when he was with the St. Louis Cardinals, already had agreed to terms for 1941.

McLaughry Plays On Green Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31—Football history will be made at the Brown-Dartmouth freshman football game at Providence Saturday, for it will mark the first time a McLaughry has ever played against a Brown team.

For 15 years Tuss McLaughry has coached Brown football and for three years John McLaughry, his older son, starred for Brown. Bob McLaughry, the younger son who prepped at Moses Brown School, decided to break the monopoly, however, and this year entered Dartmouth, where he promptly made the freshman team and, to date, has been an outstanding star.

The Indian and Bruin yearlings will enter Saturday's game with identical records of two wins and one loss, the Dartmouth freshmen having dropped a 12-9 decision to the Boston College yearlings, while the Bruin cubs lost 14-7 to the Yale yearlings.

Despite the defeats, both teams rank among the best freshmen elevens in New England and Saturday's contest is expected to be very close.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Friday, Nov. 1

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW Shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program
9:00 p. m.—"Understanding Music."
9:45 p. m.—"Wake Up, America."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond-Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—The News; Topical Talks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—BBC Theater Orchestra. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Popular Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 meg.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Naray: "Hungarian Dances"; Radio Phantasy by Denes Zakal; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Choral Selections by the Japan Broadcasting Chorus. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—8:46 p. m.—Grand Opera; Light Music. 2R03, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2R04, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2R06, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator: Vernon Bartlett. M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Famous Scientists and Inventors. DJD 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2R03, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2R04, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2R06, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Organ recital	Novachord solos
3:15	Kathleen Norris	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	"Song Treasury"	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Women World Wide"	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Hits and Bits"	"Console Capers"
4:00	"Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Twentieth Century	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	"Stella Dallas"	Serenade"; recording	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bernie Kreuger's Orch.	Political talk
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	"About Us"	Popular music	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott; songs	Political talk	"Sports Roundup"	Talk; "Plan E	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Organ recital	Republican State Comm	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45	Political talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Political talk	Political talk	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Henry A. Wallace	Serenaders	Political talk	Political talk
7:45		Henry A. Wallace	"Confidentially Yours"	Political talk	Political talk
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Dick Powell; Mary Martin; music	W. Williams, comment	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra		Political talk	Maygar Serenaders
8:30	Wendell L. Willkie	"Fame and Fortune";	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight"	Sports Program
8:45	Wendell L. Willkie	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	starring Ezra Stone	Variety program	"The Quintones"
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Herbert Hoover	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Alfred E. Smith	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Herbert Hoover	Frank Morgan; Marjorie	Alfred E. Smith	
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Herbert Hoover	Rambeau; Helen Traubel; orchestra	National Committee of Independent Voters	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Democratic State Comm.			
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Democratic State Comm.	Rudy Vallee Show; John	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Draft talk; Music	Democratic State Comm.	Barrymore; music	News Service	"Dance Parade"
10:30	Hollywood Stars	Democratic State Comm.	"Musical Americana";	Political talk	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45	Salute	News; Musicale	Raymond Paige's Orch.	Chicago Symphony Or-	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00	Weather; News	Thomas E. Dewey	News Service	chestra concert	Sports Program
11:15	"Master Works of	Thomas E. Dewey	Local news; Weather	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Almeers
11:30	Music"	Norman Thomas, talk	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	World's Greatest Music	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Joe Rines' Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Double V Ranch	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy.	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Shopping talk	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast",	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	table"
8:45	Food Fair	Shopping with Cosette.	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Women's program	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club";	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Air	Don McNeill, m. c.; or-	"Alice Adrian"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45	Bachelor's Children	chestra; soloists	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	Review
10:00	K. Norris, drama	"Georgia Mae"	"This Small Town"	"Organesque"	
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"By Kathleen Norris"	Mal MacNeil's Trio	
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Shopping With You"	
10:45	"Rendezvous"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"Shopping With You"	
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio speakers
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor.	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	"Waltz Time"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Drama; music	"The Road of Life"	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Magic Green Carpet"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch		News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk.	News; Noonday Review.	"Radio Playhouse"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	The Manhatters; music.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	Gretchen McMullen	Dramatic sketch	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills Hour	Lillian Sherman, songs	"Melxander Thiede Con-
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Cheer Up Gang	ducts"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	NBC Music Appreciation	Betty Crocker	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Hour	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	NBC Music Appreciation	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	Radio Garden Club	Musical program
2:45	"My Son and I"	Hour	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	John Duffy, organist	Studio speakers
3:15	Kathleen Norris	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Scrapbook Stories"	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Hawaiian music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	John Kiley, organist
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	News	Sport program	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"University Life"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	speakers	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin' "	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Superman"; drama	"Lone Journey"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Voice and organ	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	"Parade of Stars"	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	Republican State Comm.	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	Political talk	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Political talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Parade of Stars"	Political talk	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	Alec Templeton Time;	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Political talk
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Political talk	dramatic sketch	Political talk
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	"Ask the Children";	Lucille Manners; Ross	Democratic State Com-	Texas Ramblers
8:15	Nan Rae; Maud	quiz program	Graham; orchestra	mittee	Political talk
8:30	Davis; comedians;	"Death Valley Days";	15th Anniv. Program of	Republican State Com-	Religious program
8:45	sketch; or.; news	dramatic sketch	WGY Farm Forum	mittee	Religious program
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Gangbusters"; drama	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	"Gangbusters"; drama	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	cal Album"
9:30	Network program	News; Political talk	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Political talks
9:45	Network program	Political talk	Cordell Hull, talk	President Roosevelt	Political talks
10:00	Robert L. Ripley;	Network sports	"Wings of Destiny";	Raymond Gram Swing	Political talks
10:15	vocalist; orch.	Network sports	dramatic sketch	Herbert Hoover	Political talks
10:30	Political talk	Network sports	Eddie La Baron's Orch.	Herbert Hoover	News Service
10:45	News of the War	Network sports	Political talk	Herbert Hoover	Studio program
11:00	News; Weather	Irvin S. Cobb, political	News Service	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:15	News; "Master	talk	Local news; Weather	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music";	News; Music; weather	Notre Dame Reunion and	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	recordings	World's Greatest Music	Rally	Jerry Livingston's Orch.	News

Clemson Coach Proves Worth Following in Footsteps of Jess Neely Vacancy

Team Undefeated in First Four Games of the Season

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Frank Howard, the big six-foot, 230-pound Clemson Coach, has proved that he is big enough to follow in the footsteps of Jess Neely, and Neely left some mighty big tracks when he resigned as head coach at the South Carolina school last February.

Neely had been at Clemson for nearly a decade. He built Clemson's football team from a struggling group of players into a national football power that was beaten only twice in the last two years, and wound up its best season in 1939 by beating Boston College 6-3 in the Cotton Bowl.

When Neely resigned to take the head coaching job at Rice Institute many believed the era of big-time football at Clemson had ended. Clemson at the same time lost two of the best players it ever had—All-America Banks McFadden and Shad Bryant—by graduation.

Howard, who started playing football first at Mobile, Ala., High School and then at the University of Alabama, was end coach under Neely for nine years. There was head shaking when the Alabama boy was given the head coaching job. Some alumni believed the job should have gone to a coach of national prominence.

Went Right to Work

The new head coach went right to work and those who had criticized him were the first to praise him when Clemson started this season off like a house afire. First they beat Presbyterian, 39-0, then Wofford 26-0, and 26-7 over North Carolina State. The praise hit a peak when Clemson smashed the highly favored Wake Forest team, 39-0. This virtually clinched the Southern Conference championship. Last week they defeated the University of South Carolina, 21-13.

The only thing that is bothering Howard now is that his boys might get over-confident. The team still has a stiff schedule ahead and the boys will have to be at their best.

Howard was born at Barlow Bend, Ala., March 15, 1909. He spent his boyhood on a farm, sometimes playing cow-pasture baseball. In 1927 he went to Tuscaloosa and played football under Coach Wallace Wade. Howard was little in comparison to the remainder of the Alabama squad. He wasn't a midget, though, and weighed 165 pounds. Before the 1930 season ended he was a regular and known as "the Little Giant."

Assistant to Wade

When Howard played at Alabama, Neely was assistant to Wade. When Neely went to Clemson as head coach, Howard went along as line and track coach. Howard had never done any more than watch a track meet, but he turned out good enough squads to win the South Carolina intercollegiate meets in 1934, '35, '36, '37, '39.

Junior backs have been doing the major task of sparking the teams in the Southeastern Conference thus far this season and are expected to dominate the loop's all-star quartet of ball carriers.

Junie Hovious, of "Ole Miss"; Johnny Bosch, of Georgia Tech; Jimmy Nelson, of Alabama; Rufus Deal, of Auburn, and Johnny Butler, of Tennessee—all juniors—will be foremost contenders for berths on the All-Southeastern team if they continue their present pace.

Hovious apparently has the best chance to make the All-SEC team. He has been acclaimed by every writer and coach who has seen him play.

Seniors in Way

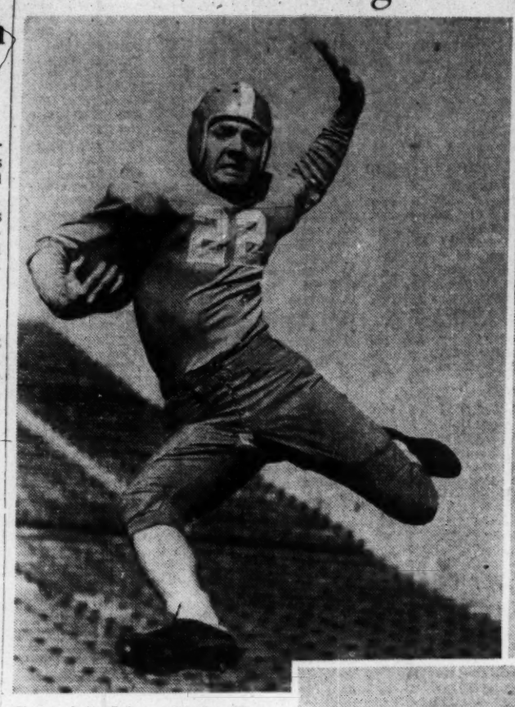
In the first four games, Hovious averaged 15 yards in punt returns, 37 in kicking and more than seven when carrying the ball. He also completed nearly 50 per cent of his passes besides receiving several from his running mate, Merle Hapes. His longest run so far came in the Georgia game—96 yards on a punt return.

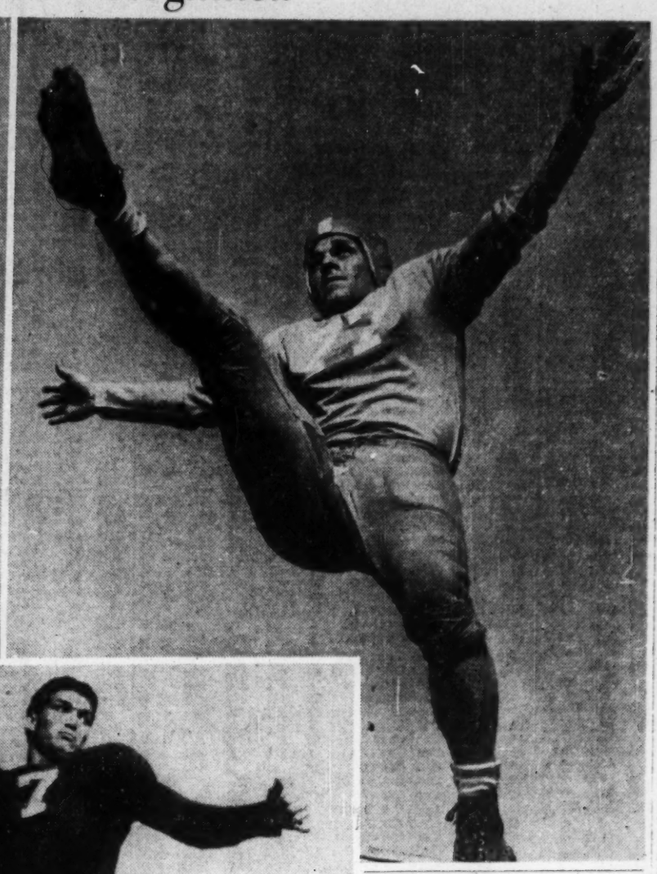
Bob Foxx, of Tennessee, and Dick McGowen, of Auburn, two backs of several All-Southern picks last year, and Merle Hapes are seniors standing in the way of the juniors.

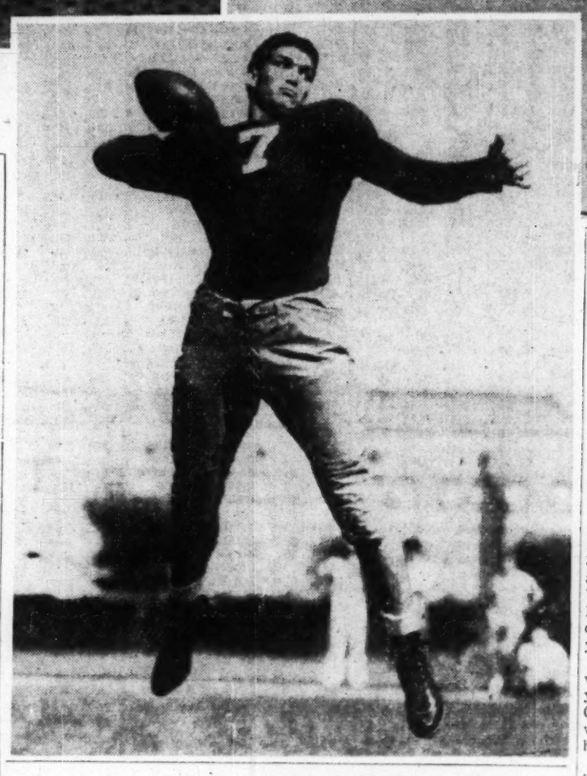
* * *

The 14-to-0 conquest of the stubborn Florida eleven by Tennessee last week cost Major Bob Neyland plenty of concern and the services of two regulars for at least two weeks: Bob Andridge, fleet-footed wingback, and Ed Molinski.

Battling for 'All' Recognition







Upper left: Johnny Butler, Tennessee quarterback. Upper right: Bob Foxx, Tennessee halfback. Lower: Jimmy Nelson, Alabama right halfback.

Gophers Win Scoring Lead In Big Ten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill. — Minnesota's two great halfback threats, George Franck and Bruce Smith, lead two important divisions of individual performances as the Western Conference football race enters serious stages.

Franck, by virtue of his four touchdowns against Iowa last week, is tied for scoring honors with Bill Green of Iowa at 24 points. Smith, whose running spark ignited victory fires against Ohio State and Iowa, leads conference backs in total yards rushing, with 155, and average per try, with 8.6. His average rushing gain is second only to that of Michigan's Bob Westfall, which stands at 152 yards after his one game appearance two weeks ago against Illinois.

Closest race in the departments of individual offensive play continues in passing gains, between Ohio State's Don Scott and Harold Hursh, the Indiana pitcher who paced the conference in 1939. Scott in three games has completed 17 passes for 265 yards while Hursh has completed 13 passes in two games for 182 yards. Hursh's average gain per game slightly shades Scott's, 91 yards to 88.3, but Scott holds the same slight margin in percentage of completions, .486 to .482.

While Scott and Hursh stand above the conference passers, their favorite receivers likewise are outstripping the field in pass receptions. Big Charlie Anderson of Ohio State has taken 10 passes for 162 yards while Archie Harris of Indiana has taken five passes for 101 yards.

Leading punter in the Conference is Paul Soper of Northwestern, with an average of 46.4 yards on five kicks against Wisconsin. Scott, however, ranks as the most consistent, his 16 kicks in three games averaging 39.7 yards.

Scoring

	G	TD	P.A.T.	FG	Pts
Franck, Minn	2	4	0	0	24
Freen, Iowa	3	4	0	0	24
Benson, N. U.	3	2	4	0	16
DeCorevont, N U	2	2	0	0	12
Gilleard, Iowa	3	2	0	0	12
Chambers, N. U.	3	2	0	0	12
Harmon, Mich	1	1	1	1	10

Rushing

	G	Tries	Net Gain	Ave
Smith, Minn.	2	18	155	8.6
Westfall, Mich.	1	37	152	4.1
De Correvont, N U.	2	25	152	6.
Green, Iowa	3	27	152	5.6
Langhurst, OSU	3	49	146	3.
Paskvan, Wisc.	3	35	130	3.7

Famous Athletes Meet In Bowling Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Further proof that bowling is America's universal sport—the great "melting pot" of athletic talent—comes to light in a study of the entries in the $50,000 Red Crown Open Play Bowling Carnival, which reveals the bowling pathways offer a common playground for stars in all other sport fields.

Among the Red Crown carnival entrants, for example, are Harold ("Red") Grange, one-time "galloping ghost" of the gridiron; Jane Fauntz Manske, Olympic diving star; Mel Smith, well-known golf pro and winner of titles; Johnny Rigney, White Sox pitching ace; and Chuck Hyatt, University of Pittsburgh's all-time All-America basketball star.

Get these folks together on the bowling alley and all may play a common game on a common playground, and all, regardless of their tenpin skill, may win prizes in the nation-wide Red Crown carnival, which will distribute awards to six ability classes of participants.

After studying early entries in the carnival, officials declared that every branch of athletic endeavor, from table tennis to pro football and from horseshoe pitching to the sport laughingly called wrestling, has sent representatives on to the bowling mapleways to seek a share of the 17,526 prizes offered to carnival bowlers.

The carnival entries include the names of big league baseball players, football stars of the past and the present, track stars who once bowled over running records, and basketball greats who dribbled to national renown, as well as the names of Mr. and Mrs. Unknown Athlete, whose scores make up the bulk of the carnival entries.

The $50,000 Red Crown classic is unique in bowling play, since it offers beginners, as well as regulars and stars, opportunity at the prizes. Contests for the six classes of participation will be held weekly through Saturday, Dec. 7, 1940. The classic distributes 2,190 prizes each week and when play is concluded, six grand prizes of $1,000 each will be at stake.

Cornell Holds Lead Among Nation's Top Team Elevens

SEATTLE, Oct. 31 (AP) — Team performance continued to keep pace with popular favor as Cornell's football team again ranked first today as the nation's outstanding offensive unit.

For the past three weeks Cornell placed first in the weekly Associated Press sports writers' poll, and for those same three weeks, figures compiled by the American Football Statistical Bureau have borne out the selection.

The "Big Red" eleven from Cayuga leads in total offense with an average of 424.3 yards per game by rushing and passing, some 35 yards ahead of the nearest contender. And for the fourth straight week the Cornellians capture honors as the "passingest" team, being 63 yards per game above second place Princeton.

In both classifications, Cornell is down from the previous week. The total offensive average last week was 466.7, and the passing offensive average was 272, compared to this week's 227.3.

In four games Cornell, in 249 plays, has lugged the ball 783 yards and thrown it 909 for a total advance of 1,697 yards. The club completed 45 of 75 passes, with 3 intercepted.

Undefeated teams top four of this week's six divisions. Lafayette's Leopards boast the greatest rushing offense. The Navy has the most impregnable ground and air defenses. Texas A. & M., 1939 leader in defense against rushing, finally took over first place in that classification. Twice defeated and once-tied Utah has the best pass defense record, and Texas Mines, with a similar record, is the top punting team.

The leaders so far as statistics go, are:

Total offense—(gains rushing and passing)—After Cornell comes Detroit, with one game unreported, 389.5 yards average per game; Arizona, 356; Pennsylvania, second last week, 352; Navy, eighth last week, 347.4; Boston College, 346.6; Lafayette, 344.2; Notre Dame, among the leaders for the first time, 338.5; Kentucky, 334; and Brown, sixth last week, 331.6. Mississipi and Creighton dropped from the top 10.

Rushing offense—Lafayette, also first last week, 311.6 yards average per game, compared to last week's 342; Detroit, a game shy, 287.8; Brown, still third, 280.4; Boston College, 267.4; and Pennsylvania, second last week 264.5. Michigan dropped from fifth to sixth with 260.6, but Harmon & Co. has made more rushes than any other team—311.

Pass Offense—After Cornell comes Princeton, again second, 164 yards average per game; Marquette, still third, 162.5; Texas Mines, 12th last week, 141.7; and Missouri, again fifth, 133.8. Yale dropped from the first five. Although not ranking among the first 15, New York U. leads in the number of pass attempts—122—and completions, 56, while to Drake goes the dubious honor of having the most passes intercepted—15.

Total Defense—Navy has kept land and air attacks down to 63.2 yards per game. Then comes Alabama, 71.5; Penn State, 105.8; Georgia, a game shy, 111; San Jose State, 116.4 in seven games; Boston College, 117.8; Michigan, 120.4; Tennessee, 122; Texas A. & M., 124.6; Arizona, 128. Among those dropped from the leaders' ranks are Rice, Clemson and Mississippi State.

Defense Against Rushing—Texas A. & M. yielded but 28 yards per game average, to its five opponents. Following are Penn State, 29.5; Alabama, 31.8; Navy, 36.6; and Arizona, 41.4.

Pass Defense—Utah State, 22.8 yards average per game surrendered to forward passes; Fordham, 25; Navy, 26.6; Brigham Young, 26.3; Tennessee, 27.2. Pennsylvania and Clemson have intercepted the most passes, 17 apiece, followed by Boston College and Lafayette, 16 apiece.

Punting—Texas Mines has a 42.66 average for six games, followed by Auburn, Kentucky, Clemson and Boston College.

Homecoming Day At Iowa Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Oct. 31—It's Homecoming at the University of Iowa Saturday and a new foe for a Hawkeye celebration, Purdue, will play football in the stadium.

So Iowans last Monday began work for their stand against the improving Boilermakers and a chance to make it seven straight wins in the stadium.

The Hawkeyes have the task of playing at their third straight homecoming, having appeared at Indiana's celebration Oct. 19 and Minnesota's last Saturday.

Stars to Return

Purdue, weakened by injuries to Capt. Dave Rankin, end, and Mike Byelene, star passing and running halfback, expects to be in top shape for the Iowa game. Rankin and Byelene probably will be back after being out since Oct. 12.

Iowans have devoted much time this week to planning defense for Purdue's formations of the Notre Dame style. The Boilermakers have backfield speed and a dangerous plunger in 212-pound John Petty, fullback.

Iowa Won in '39

The teams fought a fairly even battle at Lafayette last year, but in the fourth quarter Mike Enich, Iowa tackle, blocked two Purdue punts which led to safeties and an Iowa win, 4-0.

In the homecoming football series which started in 1912, Iowa has won 13 games, lost 12, and tied 3. Hawkeyes won the 1939 homecoming games from Minnesota, 13-9.

College Soccer

Results Oct. 30

West Point 3, Lehigh 0.
Harvard Frosh 1, Andover 1
Amherst Frosh 2, Deerfield 1.

Four Former All-Americas Head Pro List

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Four former All-America backs are showing the way in ground gaining in the National Football League, according to the statistics released yesterday for the seventh week of play.

Banks McFadden, Brooklyn rookie from Clemson, moved back into first place with a record of 325 yards in 42 attempts, an average of 7.7 yards. Byron (Whizzer) White, ex-Colorado star and 1938 league ground gaining champion, dropped back to second with 299 yards.

Parker Hall, Mississippi star with Cleveland, has picked up 290 yards for third place over Marshall Goldberg, former Pittsburgh great with the Chicago Cardinals, who has gained 247 yards.

Eastern Division players also lead the race for other individual honors with Philadelphia's rookie Don Looney ahead in pass receiving, Sammy Baugh of Washington continuing his hot pace in forward passing and Dick Todd, also of Washington, topping the the scorers.

Baugh has an aerial record of 61 completions in 88 tosses for 834 yards, an efficiency mark of 69 per cent. He has thrown eight touchdown passes. Although Davey O'Brien of Philadelphia still has the most completions with 67, his efficiency of 42 per cent dropped him to ninth while New York's Eddie Miller moved into second place with 30 out of 56 for 53 per cent with his fine showing against the Chicago Bears.

Looney, with a record of 33 passes caught, is only one pass reception away from last year's final total of 34 made by Green Bay's Don Hutson. Hutson has caught 25.

Todd moved into the lead in scoring with 36 points, three more than Ward Cuff of the Giants. Bob Masterson, Washington, and Ace Parker, Brooklyn, have contributed the most extra points, 10 each, while Clark Hinkle, Green Bay, and Armand Niccolai, Pittsburgh, are tied with five field goals apiece.

Track and Field Sports Carry On at Swift Pace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—In spite of the present war, track and field has carried on at a swift pace outside of the United States during the past season. This will be indicated today when the November issue of The Amateur Athlete, monthly publication of the A. A. U., comes off the press with a complete table of the 10 best foreign performances in 18 events that have been made in 1940.

Oddly enough, two warring powers, Japan and Germany, top the list in the number of first places while Finland, which hardly has recovered from its invasion by Russia last winter, is tied for third with Sweden.

Japan is first in three events and has three of the four men involved in a four-way tie in another for 3¾ top positions. Germany has 3¼. Then come Finland and Sweden, three each; Canada, two; and South Africa, Estonia, and Hungary, one each.

The table of the best performances in the 18 events embraces 22 countries. They are Australia, Austria, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, and Turkey.

The performances are exceptionally good in the light of world conditions. Here are the leaders in the various events:

100 meters, Mellorovitz of Germany, and Kin, Yoshioka, and Yasawa of Japan, 10.5; 200 and 400 meters, Orr of Canada, 20.9 and 46.7; 800 meters, Harbig of Germany, 1:47.8; 1,500 meters, Hagg of Sweden, 3:48.8; 3,000 meters, Kalarne of Sweden (formerly known as Henry Jonnson), 8:09; 5,000 meters, Hellstrom of Sweden, 14:20.6; 10,000 meters, Syring of Germany, 30:06.8; 110-meter hurdles, Levery of South Africa, 14.4; 400-meter hurdles, Siors Krubb of Finland, 53.2; shot put, Kreek of Estonia, 53 ft 9in.; hammer Storch of Germany, 188 ft. ¼ in.; pole vault, Lahdesmaki of Finland, 13 ft. 6¼ in.; javelin, Matti Jarvinen of Finland, 246 ft 2⅞ in.; high jump, Akimo of Japan, 6 ft. 7⅛ in.; broad jump, Kin of Japan, 25 ft 1⅞ in.; discus, Horvath of Hungary, 166 ft. ½ in.; and hop, step and jump, Harada of Japan, 51 ft. 7¾ in.

Michigan Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Track Coach Ken Doherty announces that there are 154 candidates for the varsity and yearling squads taking daily workouts on the Michigan practice field this fall. Ninety of the athletes are freshmen and the remaining 64 are varsity material. Highlight of the early workouts have been the performances of Warren Breidenbach, Dayton, Ohio, senior quarter-miler, and Bob Ufer, sophomore 440 man from Pittsburgh, Pa., who have turned in splendid times considering the short period they have been working out this fall.

Football Fan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—An early arrival at every Michigan football practice for the past two weeks has been a proud parent, John K. Kodros of Alton, Ill., father of last year's captain Archie Kodros. Archie is assisting with the linemen this fall. Mr. Kodros spends his two weeks vacation each fall with his son in Ann Arbor and is a rabid football fan.

Led Team to 54 Victories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla.—A survey of the 10-year record of Rollins College's grid eleven reveals that Coach Jack McDowall, dean of Florida's football mentors, has led his teams to 54 victories out of 79 engagements, while losing 20 and tying five games.

Series Money

CHICAGO (AP)—Kenesaw M. Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, announced that players of the Pittsburgh club, which finished fourth in the National League race, shared $10,110.35 in World Series money.

The money was split 41 ways, with full shares of $301.89 going to 31 players and team officials.

Commissioner Landis also said that players of the Boston American League team, which tied with the Chicago White Sox for fourth place in the junior circuit race, won $5,055.17 in Series money. Full shares of $152.01 went to 31 persons, with seven others receiving smaller amounts.

N. Y. U. Travels to Missouri

New York University and the University of Missouri varsity football teams meet next Saturday at Columbia, Mo. The game, the fourth between the two colleges, will mark the initial visit of the Violet to Missouri and will also be the second longest trip of any athletic team in the history of sports at N. Y. U.

Last season Passing Paul Christman and Company from Columbia visited the Yankee Stadium and handed N. Y. U. a 20-to-7 setback. The Tigers had a perfect day and their All-America star back staged one of the standout performances of his athletic career. Christman put on a real one-man show, scoring twice himself on off-tackle runs and passing for the third Missouri tally. He completed 12 of 25 forwards for 149 yards, picked up 57 yards along the ground and booted two 50-yard punts during the afternoon.

This week end, the Violet hopes to meet the famed Christman for the second time but the New Yorkers do not expect to stand around and watch him perform any more of his tricks.

Prior to last year's contest at New York, the Violet and Missouri engaged in a series of three games in 1928, 1929 and 1930 with the Easterners winning all three games. Coach John F. "Chick" Meehan's charges tallied 79 points to 6 in the trio of triumphs at New York. The Tigers managed to score in the first game.

Only the football trips to Lincoln, Neb., in 1926 and 1927 have taken a Violet sport team farther away than Columbia from the home campus. The 1936 visit to Columbus, Ohio, marked the only other midwestern Violet football invasion.

Tentative plans call for Coach Mal Stevens to take about 35 players on the trip to Missouri. The Violet squad leaves New York this afternoon from the University Heights Station of the New York Central following a short practice drill at Ohio Field.

'Home Grown' Aspect

Following the pattern of previous seasons, every section of the State is represented on the 1940 University of Minnesota football squad. Twenty-seven Minnesota communities will have representatives on the Gopher squad. Emphasizing the traditional "home grown" aspect of Gopher squads is the fact that better than 93 per cent of its members are from Minnesota and the remainder from nearby communities in surrounding states.

Hockey Results

By the Associated Press

October 31

American League

Springfield 4, Philadelphia 0.
Providence 2, New Haven 1.
Cleveland 8, Hershey 4.

Tonight's Schedule

Providence at Springfield.
(Only game).

Students Courteous, Team Is Considerate

CLEMSON, S. C. (AP)—The Clemson College football team is considerate of the Tiger student body.

Good seats are scarce in the antiquated Clemson stadium and for two consecutive years the students consented to sit in the end zones for the big games with Wake Forest so that Mr. and Mrs. Public might have the best seats.

Last year the Tigers beat Wake Forest 20 to 7 and scored all their touchrowns on the students' end of the field. This year, routing Wake Forest 39 to 0, the Tigers scored four of their six touchdowns in the student body's lap.

Cyclones Start In Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Basketball practice for a squad that includes seven major lettermen began recently at Iowa State College.

Coach Louis Menze will be able to call on five regulars of last season as the workouts really get under way. The Cyclones will prepare to face an 18-game schedule, including 10 Big Six Conference games.

The Iowa State player list is headed by Co-Captains Gordon Nicholas of Lawton and Al Budolfson of Rolfe, senior center and junior forward. Also returning from regular ranks of last season are Robert Harris of Sheldon and Dale DeKoster of Spencer, senior forward and guard.

Seniors Darrell Don Carlos of Perry and Fred Gordon of Decorah will add depth to the list, while Carol Schneider of Rock Island, Ill., will report as a junior. Jean Lange of Sac City, now with the Cyclone football squad, will join the cagers after the grid season. He holds a minor letter.

The Cyclone schedule:

Dec. 4—Cornell at Ames; 7—Coe at Ames; 9—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 14—Bradley Tech at Peoria; 31—Drake at Ames.
Jan. 4—Drake at Des Moines; 6—Montana at Ames; 11—Missouri at Columbia; 13—Kansas at Lawrence; 18—Missouri at Ames; 25—Nebraska at Ames.
Feb. 1—Nebraska at Lincoln; 8—Oklahoma at Norman; 10—Kansas State at Manhattan; 17—Oklahoma at Ames.
March 1—Kansas State at Ames; 3—Kansas at Ames.

Navy-Penn Series Started in 1888

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Moving into the second half of its Bicentennial schedule, the Pennsylvania football team will meet Navy Saturday afternoon on Franklin Field in the 25th game of the series that started in 1888.

Following the contest with the Midshipmen, the Red and Blue will meet Harvard, Army and Cornell, all on Franklin Field. The visit of the Cadets will be their first to Franklin Field for a meeting with Pennsylvania. The teams met in 1901 on the Plains in their only encounter in gridiron history.

The Cornell game will be played on Nov. 23, on a Saturday, for the second time since the series started in 1893. Last year was the first since 1895 that the game was played on other than Thanksgiving Day. This year with this state celebrating the day on Nov. 28 and New York, a week earlier, the game had to be scheduled for a Saturday.

Fiftieth Game

When Minnesota and Wisconsin meet in the final game of the 1940 season at Madison, Wis., on Nov. 23 it will be the fiftieth game in the historic series. The series began back in 1890, when the Wisconsin players arrived in Minneapolis wearing silk top hats, arousing the ire of the Gophers to such an extent that the latter won 63-0. The series has been continued annually with the exception of the year 1906.

Gridiron Grins

By the Associated Press

When Tulane played Colgate in Buffalo in 1937, they tried the old formula of "mix 'em up" in reverse. They ran the same identical play 11 times in a row, right over a Colgate end.

As they lined up for the 11th time, the end barked to the Greenie quarter, "If that's the only play you fellows know, can't you mix it up just enough to leave me out?"

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales est.) 1,400,000
Previous day's sales 676,070
1940 volume to date 166,967,563
1939 volume to date 224,015,768

Stocks Show Good Gain In Active Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP) — Stocks bounded upward 1 to more than 3 points in today's market with steels, aircrafts, rails and selected industrials setting the pace.

Dealings of around 1,400,000 shares were the fastest in about five months although the ticker tape never got behind and there were frequent profit taking slowdowns after midday. Prices were the best at noon. They slipped in many cases near the final hour.

Some brokers suggested that a revival of political hopes had much to do with bringing in buyers but others gave the principal credit to a more optimistic view of business prospects and the thought that, even with climbing taxes, a number of companies would enjoy exceptional net in coming months. The war still was a confusing element but seemingly a secondary speculative influence.

Among stocks, Wright Aeronautical, a 10-share trading unit, jumped more than 6 points. In front for lesser amounts were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Lockheed, Boeing; United Aircraft, American Telephone, Union Pacific, Great Northern, Santa Fe, International Harvester and Eastman Kodak.

In the curb modest improvement was registered for Bell Aircraft, Brewster Aero, Electric Bond & Share and Creole Petroleum.

Bonds Move Higher

The bond market moved higher all along the line today under leadership of rails and industrial issues.

Going into the final hour the list was dotted with plus signs of fractions to a point and in some cases as much as 3.

International Mercantile Marine 6s moved up around 3 points under light demand and a group of medium priced rails added major fractions to more than a point to yesterday's gains. These included Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh-West Virginia division 4s, Cleveland Short Line 4½s, Alleghany stamped 5s and New York Central 5s.

Increased trading interest in carrier obligations was further enhanced by a better than expected rise in carloadings last week to the highest level since Oct. 21, 1939.

Other loans trailing along with modest gains included Portland General Electric 4½s, Commercial Edison convertible 3½s, International Telephone 5s and Continental Oil 2¾s.

U. S. Governments seldom appeared on the tape and changes were negligible.

British Empire and South American loans, including Australia 5s, Canada 4s and Argentine 4s, moved higher in the foreign group. Belgium 6s were again under pressure.

N. Y. Connecting Road to Issue $27,333,000 Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the New York Connecting Railroad Company to issue $27,333,000 of first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, Series A, in connection with the refinancing of an equal amount of higher interest bonds.

The New York Connecting Railroad, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, has outstanding $24,000,000 first mortgage 4½ per cent Series A bonds and $3,333,000 first mortgage 5 per cent Series B bonds, all maturing August 1, 1953. It proposes to call these bonds for redemption February 1, 1941, at 105 per cent of par and accrued interest. Funds required to redeem the outstanding bonds, in addition to those provided by the new issue, will be provided by the New York Connecting Railroad.

The new bonds will be sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Company and Morgan Stanley & Company at par and accrued interest.

The net saving to the New York Connecting Railroad through the refinancing was estimated at $2,513,728.

Wheat, Corn Prices Shoot Upward In Active Trading

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Wheat prices shot up more than a cent and corn almost a cent in an active grain market trade today.

Buying was stimulated partly by the strong action of securities prices while consuming interests' activity increased and some orders were credited to mills. Pit brokers said the recent price decline accompanied liquidation of numerous trade accounts and that at least some of these were reinstated during the session.

London Market Relatively Firm

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Stock market trading was mainly in investment issues today. There was fair volume in gilt-edged issues, which closed firm, while there was good demand from the provinces for railway debentures and guaranteed issues.

Iron and steel and shipping shares gained some support but industrials remained quiet.

Oils were firmer by fractions. Dividend paying Kaffirs were firm while Johannesburg buying lifted prices of some non-producers.

Rubber and copper shares were narrowly irregular Oils were dull.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	6	54	53½	54	+ ¼
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	7	51¾	50	51⅝	+2⅛
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	13	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 30
19¼	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	35	42¾	42	42⅜	+ ½
...⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	12	¾	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	5	20½	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
26½	15½	Alleg-L Sti (¾e)	52	24⅜	23⅜	24¼	+ ½
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 22
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	8	171	170	171	+1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
16⅜	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	12	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	72⅛	72	72	Oct 30
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch M (1e)	15	37⅜	37¼	37⅝	
16⅝	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	9	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¾
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 28
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 23
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	2	48	46⅛	48	+2⅜
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	
75	41¾	Am Airlines	13	61	60⅛	60⅞	+ ⅜
12⅜	6	Am Bank Note	18	9⅞	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	17	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	6	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	2	1½	1½	1½	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	13	95	93¾	94½	+ ½
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	Oct 30
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	38	30	29	29⅞	+1⅛
62½	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	14	63¾	62¼	63	+1½
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	12	21	20½	20½	+ ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	112½	112½	112½	−1½
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	− ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 26
8¼	4⅜	Am Com Alco	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 30
15¼	6	Am Crys S (½e)	4	10	10	10	+ ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	9	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 11
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Oct 24
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	11	15¾	15	15¾	+ ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	28	37⅜	36½	36½	− ⅜
6⅝	⅜	Am Hide & Lea	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	11	30	30	30	Oct 30
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	5	54	54	54	− ½
3⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	5	21¼	21	21	− ¼
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 22
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 20
22⅜	10	Am Locomotive	24	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅜
83½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	15	85½	83½	85½	+2
14⅝	10	Am M & F (.80)	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¾	Am M & Metal	15	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	15	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ½
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100½	100½	100½	Oct 21
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	143	4⅛	4	4	
63	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	17	53½	52	53½	+ ¼
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	10	46¾	46⅜	46⅜	− ½
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	31	7⅜	7½	7½	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	114	16¼	15½	16¼	+1¼
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	2	7	7	7	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
56	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	*43	44¼	43¼	43½	+ ¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142½	142½	142½	Oct 30
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	52	52	52	− ⅜
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	40	28½	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	− ½
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	6	14¼	13⅞	14	
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	73	72⅞	73	+ ⅛
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Oct 24
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	24	165¾	165	165¼	+ ¾
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	6	72	71½	72	+ ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	16	73	72½	72⅝	− ⅛
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	Oct 29
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	117	10¼	10	10	
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
12	6	Am Woolen	10	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	15	51½	50¼	51½	+1½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	16	7	6¾	6⅞	
50	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	50	50	50	Oct 30
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	207	25	24	25	+ ⅞
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	2	32	31½	32	
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	− ¼
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	3	11½	11	11½	
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Oct 30
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
110⅛	97½	Arm De-hel (7)	3	108	108	108	Oct 29
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	45	5¼	5	5	
6¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	5	51	50½	51	+1
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1e)	9	32½	31¼	32	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅜
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Oct 29
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 28
85	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	1	86	86	86	+5
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35½	36½	35½	+ ¾
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	35	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	5	53	52	52½	+1
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	20	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ¼
22⅝	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	12½	12½	12½	Oct 22
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	17	17	17	+1¼
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	9	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	−1⅛
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¾
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64½	64½	64½	
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
51½	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Oct 29
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	99	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	89	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	9	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9	9	9	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	12	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	Oct 30
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	12	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	28	28	28	
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	Oct 29
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	−1
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116½	116½	116½	Oct 29
97⅜	71¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Oct 29
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	75	33⅛	31½	33⅛	+1⅝
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅜
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	Oct 25
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	152	89	85¾	89	+3¾
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	12	125½	125	125½	+ ¾
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	3	24⅜	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Oct 30
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	66	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ¾
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	2	20	20	20	+ ½
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	153	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¾
31⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	13	32¼	31⅛	32¼	+1¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	Oct 29
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	16	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	24	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 22
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	21	12⅜	12	12⅛	− ⅛
24⅞	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	76	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 17
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
4	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	19	4	4	4	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	63	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Oct 29
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	9	10½	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	7	7	7	7	
34⅞	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	25	36	34⅜	35½	+1
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	30	29⅛	30	+ ¾
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	7	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	*14	8¾	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	2	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19	19	19	
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	26	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ½
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 26
1⅞	1	Caliahan Z-Lead	1	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	*19	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	*9	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry	8	13⅜	13½	13½	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	15	3½	3½	3½	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	3	38¼	37½	37½	Oct 28
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 30
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	19	31¼	30¾	30¾	
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
75	39½	Case (JI) Co	21	58½	55¾	58½	+2½
56½	42⅞	Caterpil Tr (2)	24	48	47	47½	+ ⅛
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	11	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	13	7½	7¼	7½	+ ½
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	Oct 29
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	15	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
11¾	⅝	Cent Violetta S	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 15
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	32½	31⅞	32¼	+ ¼
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ½
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	Oct 25
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¾
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	43	42¾	42	42⅝	+ ⅝
97½	84⅛	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Oct 30
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	2	3½	3	3⅛	Oct 30
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 17
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 30
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 29
14⅜	8¼	Chi Pneu Tool	20	13⅜	13¼	13½	+ ½
39	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38	+ ½
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Oct 29
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 21
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 29
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 28
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(1¼e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 30
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 30
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	109	84	83	83½	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (.90e)	3	9	8	9	− ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	5	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅞
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	1	33	33	33	−1
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	15	27⅜	27½	27½	+ ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	6	32⅜	32	32⅜	+1
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Oct 30
20	10½	Colgate P (⅝)	26	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Oct 28
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	2	30	29½	30	+ ⅝
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	32	22¼	21½	22	+1
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	13	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	6	20½	20	20½	Oct 30
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	138	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	85	84½	85	+1
8⅞	3½	Colum Pict	8	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	*2	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅛
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	80	79¾	80	+2
48	27⅝	Comi Credit (3)	4	32	32	32	+ ½
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Oct 16
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	4	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
113	97	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 15
16⅝	8	Comi Solvents	24	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
1	¾	Com'th & South	213	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	59	58⅛	59	+ ⅞
11	7⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	20	13⅜	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
14⅜	8¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38	+ ½
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Oct 29
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 21
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 29
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 28
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(1¼e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 30
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 30
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	109	84	83	83½	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (.90e)	3	9	8	9	− ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	5	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅞
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	1	33	33	33	−1
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	15	27⅜	27½	27½	+ ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	6	32⅜	32	32⅜	+1
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Oct 30
20	10½	Colgate P (⅝)	26	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Oct 28
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	2	30	29½	30	+ ⅝
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	32	22¼	21½	22	+1
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	13	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	6	20½	20	20½	Oct 30
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	138	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	85	84½	85	+1
8⅞	3½	Colum Pict	8	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	*2	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅛
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	80	79¾	80	+2
48	27⅝	Comi Credit (3)	4	32	32	32	+ ½
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Oct 16
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	4	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
113	97	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 15
16⅝	8	Comi Solvents	24	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
1	¾	Com'th & South	213	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	59	58⅛	59	+ ⅞
33¼	21¼	Comwlth Edison	71	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
32⅞	23	Con Edison (2)	71	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
10⅛	7⅞	Con Cp (.30e)	32	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	106½	106¼	106½	
1⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 25
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅛

Commerce and Finance

Huge Orders for Tools, Armament Starting Industrial Boom

Business and Industry

Bank Suggests Measures To Bar Inflation

"The national defense program has the right of way," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter. Continuing the Bank says, "Every effort must be directed toward making the nation strong in order to meet the demands before it.

"The paramount task is to produce the necessary goods and materials for defense and civilian use and, at the same time, to keep our economy on a reasonably even keel. We should, therefore, scrutinize some of our economic and financial policies to be certain they are in line with our present national objective. Some of these policies were adopted during the depression period and designed to alleviate distress, spread work and create purchasing power. Regardless of the merits that these various measures may have had at the time, they may not be applicable now.

Safeguards Against Inflation

"During the depression period, various attempts were made to raise prices to the 1926 level in order to create purchasing power and to furnish additional money and credit to meet the demands of the times. Toward this end legislation was enacted to provide subsidy to silver producers, to devalue the dollar further, to print greenbacks and the like. These provisions should be repealed as they are a source of raw material for inflation.

"We have an overabundance of money and credit, while excess reserves are about ten times as large as in 1933. Furthermore, our defense program should be financed as nearly as possible out of current income and savings instead of from Federal borrowings, which results in the creation of new money and is, therefore, inflationary in character. The closer we approach a pay-as-you-go policy, the greater the safeguards will be against inflation.

"The other means of checking the inflationary trend is through an abundant flow of goods and the prevention of bottlenecks in the productive process. In this connection the limitations upon productivity, such as restrictions upon working schedules and apprenticeship, should be removed. Our schools as well as industry itself should provide more adequate facilities to meet the urgent demand for trained workers. The shortage of skilled labor at the initial stage of our defense program is a sad commentary on our failure to anticipate requirements.

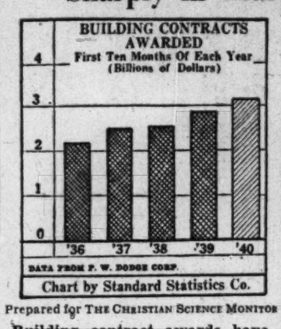
Barriers Must Be Removed

"In the face of such urgent demand for skilled labor, each community should conduct a survey of relief rolls in order to provide opportunity for those who are able to render service in this emergency. This would not only furnish an opportunity for constructive activity to those who have been without work but would reduce the burden of the relief load at a time when Federal expenditures are mounting rapidly.

"Consideration should also be given to the interstate trade barriers that prevail. During the depression period the national market has been imperiled by the wide range of restrictions that have been imposed upon interstate commerce. The net result of these restrictions has been not only to increase the cost to the consumer but to reduce the national flow of goods. In view of the emergency period, it is imperative that the channels of trade within the country be kept open by removing these unnecessary barriers.

"During the World War No. 1 commodity prices advanced about 100 per cent and the accompanying maladjustments plague us to this day. If we are to avoid the inevitable aftermath of inflation it stands to reason that we must prevent the speculative bulge from developing. There is no alternative. But in order to do this, such measures must be taken in stride. As a step toward this end, government purchases should be centralized and, where there is a threatened shortage of goods needed for defense purposes, priority should be given to the government to prevent undue price rises."

Contract Awards Up Sharply in Year



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Building contract awards have picked up sharply since last spring because of the stimulus of the defense program. Total awards for the year will be the largest since 1930.

Douglas Aircraft Earnings More Than Tripled in 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Douglas Aircraft Co. reported for nine months ended August 31 net profit of $7,288,335, equal to $12.15 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $2,382,159, or $3.97 a share, in the like 1939 months.

Tax charges for the nine months were computed on the basis of rates prevailing prior to enactment of the new revenue laws, the statement disclosed, because the company's fiscal year ends Nov. 30.

Earnings in the quarter ended Aug. 31 were $3,899,478, or $6.50 a share, against $985,368, or $1.64 a share, a year ago.

Donald W. Douglas, President, in reviewing the statement, said sales in the nine-month period amounted to $45,000,000, of which $6,124,552 were for the United States Government. Profit on the latter sales, after deducting administrative expenses, amounted to $38,614, or a margin of less than one per cent.

Export-Import Bank $25,000,000 Credit Extended to Brazil

WASHINGTON (AP)—A credit of $25,000,000 to the Bank of Brazil was announced by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator. Extended by the Export-Import Bank, it will be used to cover purchases in this country.

The credit, Mr. Jones said, will be on a revolving basis and available in amounts not exceeding $5,000,000 per month, with each installment repayable in six months.

Bank officials said the loan was not connected with the recent commitment of $20,000,000 made by the bank for a projected steel plant in Brazil.

The money, they said, will be used by Brazil to provide dollar exchange for normal purchases in this country and to avert any necessity of dipping into foreign exchange reserves and shipping gold to the United States.

The loan was arranged by Warren Lee Pierson, bank head, on a recent tour of South America.

United Aircraft Plans Wage Bonus

HARTFORD (AP)—United Aircraft Corp. announced approximately $400,000 additional pay would be distributed early in December to some 20,000 employees in its Connecticut plants.

The disbursement, it was explained, will be made under a newly-adopted plan for semi-annual extra wage-salary payments, when conditions permit, to workers not participating in existing incentive compensation.

Cushman's Sons Net Below '39

CHICAGO (AP)—Cushman's Sons, Inc., New York, reported net income for the 12 weeks ended Oct. 5 of $5,492 compared with $24,125 for the corresponding 1939 period. For the 40 weeks ended Oct. 5 net income was $193,971 compared with $284,092 for the like 1939 period.

Business Sees Pros and Cons Of Profits Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A fair and reasonable tax on excess profits in connection with the defense armament program is neither feared nor opposed by business as was evidenced by the comment on the excess profits tax measure while it was under consideration and since its enactment, according to the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in the current issue of The Guaranty Survey.

"Business as a whole clearly accepts the principle underlying the law—that the defense program shall not be used as an opportunity for private enrichment," The Survey continues. "Whether the new tax will hamper the rearmament effort by unduly burdening productive enterprise is for the future to determine. The law will increase an already heavy tax load on business; and it is hoped that the heavy financial burden that rearmament is certain to entail will be lightened to some extent by curtailment in other branches of public expenditures.

Provisions of Law

"Certainly the law is better in some respects than it seemed likely to be a short time ago. It offers corporations a choice between two methods of calculating excess profits without imposing a heavy arbitrary penalty on those electing one in preference to the other.

"While still complex in its provisions, it is considerably less so than in its earlier stages. It permits consolidated returns by affiliated companies under certain conditions, thereby conforming to economic realities and avoiding numerous dangers of unfair discrimination. Most important of all, perhaps, it allows corporations to retain control over the later use or disposal of defense plants privately built under the five-year amortization provisions, instead of giving the Government a power of veto over such use or disposal—a power that would have permitted virtual confiscation of the properties and that might have had unfortunate effects on the progress of the defense program.

"The effect of the law as a whole on the fiscal position of the Government, while by no means inconsiderable, is not likely to be of primary importance. The yield of the new taxes is estimated at approximately $500,000,000 on the basis of this year's earnings and at perhaps twice that amount in subsequent years. Such sums would have represented a major and perhaps decisive factor in the Government's finances until the last decade, but they sink into a secondary position in comparison with the magnitude that the operations of the Treasury have now attained and the even higher levels that are virtually certain to be reached in the next few years. So inadequate, in fact, is the new tax as a revenue-raising measure that a general overhauling of the law, along with the rest of the Federal tax structure, in the near future has been predicted in some quarters.

"It cannot be denied that the law will have the effect of increasing an already heavy tax load on business—a tax load that has appeared at times in the recent past to be one of the chief deterrents to normal recovery.

Some Difficult Aspects

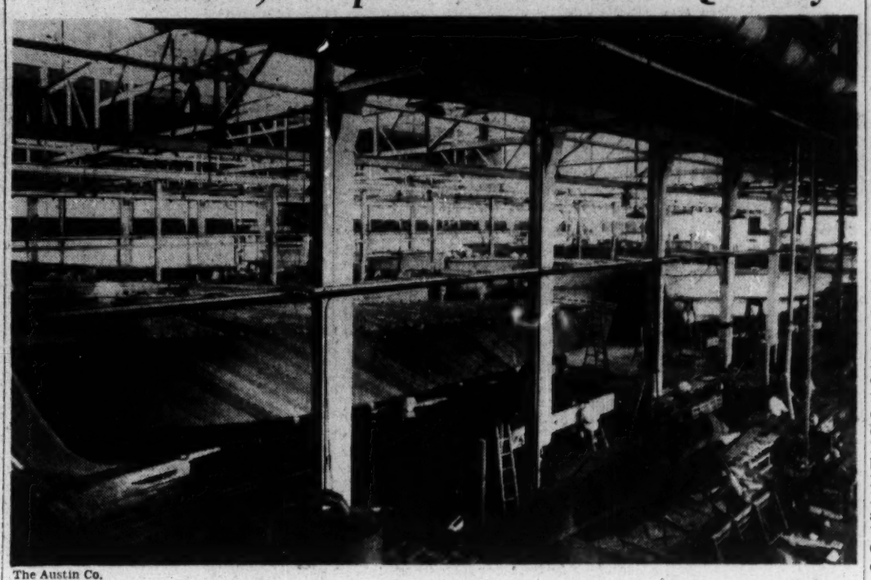
"The most striking difference between the present law and that of 1918, and the one that prevents a more direct comparison of the respective tax burdens imposed, is that the tax rates under the new law are graduated not according to rates of return on invested capital, but according to the absolute amounts of excess earnings, a feature that had no parallel in the tax structure of the World War period.

"In this respect, the present law seems clearly inferior to the earlier one. A progressive tax on corporate earnings, whether excess or not, with rates graduated on the basis of absolute amounts instead of rates of return on investment, is difficult to justify on either economic or equitable grounds. Such a tax tends to place the heaviest relative burdens on the larger corporations, rather than on the more prosperous.

"The proportion of earnings that a corporation can be made to pay in taxes without undue hardship is measured not so much by the size of the company or the absolute amount of its net income as by the rate of return that it succeeds in earning on its invested capital. Consequently, if progressive tax rates are applied to corporate incomes, they should be based on rates of return and not on absolute amounts.

"This criticism applies not only to the graduated rates of the excess profits tax but equally to the increase in the highest bracket of the normal tax—and, for that matter, to the graduated rates of the normal corporation income tax as a whole. The consistent and growing tendency in recent years to tax corporate earnings at progressive rates has resulted in a powerful discrimination against large business units, irrespective of their relative earning power and tax-paying capacity. The new law carries this punitive principle still further. Another discriminatory feature of the act is that corporations with earnings of more than $25,000 are denied the privilege of carrying over the unused portions of their excess profits credits from one year to the next."

Sub-Chasers, Torpedo Boats Built Quickly



The Austin Co.

Seventy-foot sub-chasers and motor torpedo boats are rolling through a regular production line at the new Elco Naval Works in Bayonne, N. J., which the Austin Co. designed and built complete in 75 days. The 142,000-square-foot plant, 240 feet in length, is designed for multiple-shift operations.

U. S. Experts Study Way To Grow Rubber

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States has sent 14 of its best scientists to Central and South America to work with the specialists of those countries in developing a rubber supply for the Western Hemisphere.

Faced with the threat of having imports of rubber from the Dutch East Indies and Africa cut off by the European and Asiatic wars, officials of all the Pan-American republics are co-operating in efforts to develop huge rubber plantations in South and Central America and the southern regions of the United States.

Four Groups Sent South

With $500,000 from Government funds, the Department of Agriculture has dispatched four groups of scientists, including rubber experts, pathologists, botanists and soil experts on tours through the Latin American countries.

Their assignment is to study soil types to choose the best locations for establishment of plantations, the best trees for development and improvement by reeding, and the diseases which must be recognized and controlled to insure success of any large-scale development such as the Firestone Tire & Rubber plantation in Liberia, West Africa.

Dr. Carl D. Larue and Dr. Carl Butler are now in Bolivia; and will travel eastward through Brazil; Dr. C. B. Manifold, Raymond S. Stadelman, Dr. Thodore J. Grant, and Thomas D. Mallory are working in northern Central America; O. D. Hargis, R. J. Seibert, R. C. Lorenz and Hans G. Sorensen are working from Costa Rica southward; and Dr. Elvin C. Stakman, Alexander F. Skutch, Marion M. Stricker and Earl M. Blair are studying plans with rubber experts in Peru. Dr. E. W. Brandes, who heads the entire project has just arrived in Rio de Janeiro to co-ordinate the work of all four groups.

Trees Tapped in 5 Years

It should be possible to develop plantations which would be producing rubber within five years, the earliest time at which young rubber trees can be tapped, says Dr. Loren G. Polhamus, rubber expert of the department. Meanwhile some stimulation of production from wild rubber trees in South American countries may be possible.

Department experts say the price of rubber should be much lower than it is at present—about ten cents compared with the current market price of 22 cents per pound.

This price has been kept high, resulting in costlier tires and other rubber goods, by a virtual monoply held by the Dutch East Indies. Under a Netherlands decree, seeds of the rubber tree were withheld from export and by strict control of production and export an artificial price level was maintained. At present, Brazil, largest rubber producer of the Latin American republics exports only about 20,000 tons annually.

Possible development of other crops which would aid in mutual trade between the Americas will also be studied by the experts.

Blaw-Knox Unfilled Orders Now Highest in History

PITTSBURGH (AP)—W. P. Witherow, President of Blaw-Knox Company, said the company's participation in the national defense program had resulted in the largest backlog of unfilled orders in its history.

Blaw-Knox, manufacturers of fabricated steel products, has declared a dividend of 12½ cents a share, payable December 17 to stockholders of record November 18. A similar payment was authorized three months ago.

Flintkote Earnings Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Flintkote Co., makers of building materials, and subsidiaries reported for the 12 weeks ended Oct. 5 net income of $561,881, equal to 83 cents a share, compared with $532,775, or 79 cents a share, in the comparable 1939 period. No provision was made for excess profits taxes. Plants are throughout the country.

Boat Building Is on Production Basis at New Elco Naval Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAYONNE, N. J.—The Electric Boat Co. is now hitting a brisk stride in its new 142,000-square foot plant here, with boat building on a production basis for the first time since cavemen learned to fashion sailing craft from hollow logs and hides.

Seventy-foot sub-chasers and motor torpedo boats are rolling through this progressive production setup. Taking form four abreast in the two bright, 70-foot monitor aisles where monorail conveyors have been installed, these sleek naval craft are assembled on welded cradles of special design.

Thus while progressive assembly, finishing operations, painting, and the installation of tanks, motors, controls, and deck houses are carried on at three separate positions in each of the four parallel production lines, each boat moves right through on its own individual cradle.

Design by Austin Co.

Designed and built by the Austin Company in 75 days, during which plans had to be drawn, 1,446 piles driven and a large fill made, the plant illustrates private industry's ability to get under way when additional plant facilities are required to meet the demands of government contracts.

In sharp contrast with even the most progressive boat-building operations of the past, parts move into the assembly line of the new plant from all sides and every operation is carried on under conditions conducive to efficient, quality workmanship. All primary woodworking and metal-working operations are concentrated in the 50-foot aisles on either side of the assemby area, while deck houses are completely assembled on a mezzanine at one end of the plant, above the general parts storage department, large locker rooms and lavatories.

The arrangement of monorail conveyors throughout the plant makes it possible to carry complete superstructures directly from the mezzanine to any position in the assembly line at the opposite end of the plant, where jack trusses have been used to maintain an unobstructed, clear span of 100 feet and extending the full width of the building—240 feet. This permits transverse routing of boats up to 100 feet in length toward the side aisles for any special work which might be required.

Built Upside Down

Careful engineering of power-distribution facilities throughout the plant provides direct outlets for all types of small hand tools as well as for heavy machinery which is served through overhead bus-ways. The boats are built upside down to facilitate the planking operation and modern apparatus makes it possible to turn them over and place each in its own cradle in 30 minutes, ready for decking, machinery installation, etc.

Designed for multiple-shift operations, the plant is equipped with high-intensity Mazda lamps of 500 watts, with RLM reflectors, which have been installed on 20-ft. centers to insure a minimum of 15-foot-candles on the working plane. The plant is heated by two direct oil fired units which deliver 55,000 cu. ft. of air per minute through 3,000 lineal feet of duct work extending to every portion of the plant. These units have been mounted on special elevated platforms above the side aisles. Inspection of boats in progress of construction has been facilitated by the erection of a 260-ft. long observation walkway, commanding a general view of the assembly lines and metal-working departments.

A modern, two-story office building, 50ft. by 100ft., adjoins the plant and provides ideal accommodations for the company's own engineers and naval inspection personnel.

Foreign Selling Of U. S. Securities Resumed in July

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign investors resumed selling of American securities in July, the Treasury said, and the result was a net foreign liquidation of $9,782,000 for the month.

Selling had been going on almost without interruption since the outbreak of war in Europe, but purchases of $10,487,000 were reported in June.

United Kingdom investors, who have been the principal sellers, bought $730,000 worth in July. Principal sellers were investors of Italy, $2,510,000; Switzerland, $2,030,000; and Canada, $4,823,000.

In spite of security sales, however, the net movement of all kinds of capital into and out of the United States resulted in a net gain of foreign money here during July amounting to $94,557,000. The main item in the inflow was a $100,115,000 increase in foreign short-term funds deposited in this country.

Over-the-Counter Firm Files Bankruptcy Action

NEW YORK (AP) — One of the city's larger over-the-counter securities firms, Smith, Frizzelle and Company, Inc., filed a general assignment for the benefit of creditors in the county clerk's office through its secretary-treasurer, Charles Stuart Frizzelle, Jr.

The action followed by a week the granting of an injunction restraining the concern from selling securities in the state, after Assistant Attorney General Max Furman said the firm's liabilities exceeded its assets by more than $35,000.

The firm, which dealt in aviation securities and stocks of other companies engaged in war manufacturing activities, had a branch at Glens Falls, N. Y.

Associated Gas Head Trial For Fraud Ordered Nov. 7

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe ruled that Howard C. Hopson, former head of the Associated Gas and Electric System, must go to trial Nov. 7 on charges of conspiracy and mail fraud.

Several postponements have been granted in the case because of Mr. Hopson's illness, but the court set the trial date after hearing a report from Bellevue Hospital that the defendant was able to stand trial.

Mr. Hopson had been ordered by the court to Bellevue for examination of a mental disorder.

Industry Beginning to Feel Impact of Defense Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The full impact of the defense program is beginning to be felt by industry, according to the American Machinist. Co-operation of buyers, continues the report, is needed to place machine tools where they will do the most good. Outlay for armament is swelled by British orders.

Machine Tools: More and more the industry is feeling the pressure of the defense program. Munitions contractors are getting orders for tanks, guns, shell and other armament items, and in turn are estimating their machine tool requirements. Four projects taken on by automobile companies will need equipment totaling in excess of $100,000,000. These projects include machine guns by General Motors, Pratt & Whitney engines by Ford, tanks by Chrysler, and Rolls Royce engines by Packard. In addition, machine tools valued at $20,000,000 will be needed by Wright Aeronautical for its new Cincinnati plant and for main subcontractors supplying parts to Cincinnati.

Some Bottlenecks

Delivery of machine tools to defense contractors who need them immediately will be expedited if buyers will resist the temptation to demand their machines ahead of the date when they can be put to work. In several important instances machine tools have been warehoused pending installation when they might advantageously have been operated immediately somewhere else.

If an orderly time-table is set up to conform with actual needs, machine tool builders are confident that they can handle defense orders without serious delay. The industry is now producing on the basis in excess of $450,000,000 a year, and will be above a $500,000,000 rate before long. Some concerns are adding still more plant capacity, others are finding it necessary to increase further their multiple shifts.

The preference rating whereby the industry voluntarily gives priorities to defense orders needs clarification. Some builders say that too many orders bear an A-1 rating. Sooner or later the Army and Navy Priorities Board will have to decide whether the Government wants airplanes, guns, or tanks first. A decision on that point will aid machine tool builders in straightening out priorities.

British have on order in this country well over $100,000,000 worth of machine tools and Canada close to $14,000,000. Government officials are now making a survey of the machine tools at seaboard valued at several million of dollars for which export licenses cannot be obtained, and which will be commandeered by Army and Navy for defense purposes under the law recently passed by Congress.

Farm Equipment and Tractors: Tractor manufacturers are now receiving some sizable defense orders. J. I. Case has been awarded a contract for 155-mm. shell valued at $4,634,000. International Harvester for forge and machine 75-mm. shell at its Milwaukee Works on a recent order of approximately $1,000,000. The demand for industrial tractors continues to be good, but can be handled along with the armament orders without interference.

Railroads Place Orders

Railroad Equipment: Buying orders are now being placed for next year's delivery as the added demand for defense items is also being felt by manufacturers of railroad equipment. Contrasts for forgings have been let to the American Forge Division of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., American Locomotive Co., and others. Several of Pullman-Standard's plants are in receipt of orders during the past few weeks. Infantry weapons costing $838,150 are to be manufactured at the Hammond plant, $638,150 for motors, $1,134,000 for artillery ammunition components at the Butler Division.

Orders for track materials are beginning to come in for next year. The New York Central has ordered $6,650,000 worth. Southern Railway has ordered 35,000 tons of rail and the Rock Island Railroad has authority to buy $3,075,000 worth of track material. Baltimore & Ohio is ordering 18,00 tons of rail. Outstanding inquiries for freight cars total upwards of 6,000, while a total of about 3,000 cars have been ordered in the last few weeks. Southern Railway has also purchased six streamlined trains.

Munitions: The British have placed large orders for tanks with Pullman-Standard and with Baldwin Locomotive Works. Continental Motors is understood to have an order for engines totaling $20,000,000 for these tanks, and John Inglis Co., Toronto, will furnish Bren machine guns for them. Negotiations are now on for a contract covering transmissions for the tanks.

International Motors is believed to have secured an order to make more tank transmissions though not for this British contract. One of the biggest problems confronting the government is the production of small arms ammunition and machine guns necessary to arm tanks, aircraft and other mobile equipment to be built during 1941.

Shell contracts are being let in increasing volume by the Ordnance Division of the War Department. Colonel Ramsey, Commanding Officer of the Rock Island Arsenal, estimates that approximately $1,500,000 has been assigned to the arsenal for the purchase of various types of equipment and for maintenance work.

Aircraft: Two additions to the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Engine plant were dedicated last week by Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the army air corps. Known as the British addition because they were financed by British capital, these plants are 400,000 square feet of floor space, and represent the third major increase in manufacturing capacity since January, 1939.

Big Boeing Expansion

The War Department announced recently that awards had been made totaling more than $10,700,000 for expansion of the plants of the Boeing Airplane Company at Seattle and Wichita. Boeing's Seattle plant which makes four-motored army bombers, will be expanded at a cost of $7,369,000 while increased facilities at Wichita, Boeing's Spearman Aircraft Division, will cost $3,368,000.

Awards of contracts of $6,775,000 the Air Corps Ordnance Department were also made public. Hamilton Standard Propeller Division of United Aircraft Corporation has taken over the Lorain Manufacturing Company, at Pawcatuck for use in propeller blade manufacturing. Leasing of the Lorain plant was necessitated because of heavy national defense orders.

Republic Aviation Corporation announced that it would begin training 8,000 new aircraft workmen as part of a million dollar expansion program. This concern holds more than $60,000,000 worth of army orders for high speed pursuit intercepters. The company will employ facilities of the Faust Aircraft School at Jericho to train 1,000 men a month to man its huge 1,200,000 square foot plant at Farmingdale to be ready Jan. 1.

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'Red Tape' Still Slows Defense, Avers Prentis

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — The National Association of Manufacturers' president declared "visionless red tape" is slowing the national defense program.

H. W. Prentis, Jr., added that the Army, Navy and National Defense Advisory Commission, "are doing the best job that could be done under the circumstances under which they are forced to work by an administration which has rarely shown any general understanding of the problems of American industry.

"We have now—not a real defense commission—but seven commissioners, each operating as a separate unit. . . . An executive head with real authority to coordinate the work of the commission, to enforce its decisions, to cut through Government red tape, to standardize specifications, should be appointed at once."

Mr. Prentis addressed Northern Ohio business men. He is president of the Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.

"I recently heard a report of a two months' delay in the naval defense program," Mr. Prentis said in his prepared talk. "A naval inspector got into a machine tool plant and began spilling red tape all over the place. This was down in Pascagoula, Miss., where a navy cargo vessel, Exchequer, was being built. For 60 days an order of twist drills was held up.

"Were the drills defective? No! Were they made incorrectly? No! The difficulty with these drills was that the name of the company which made them and the letters indicating the size of the drills were etched into the metal with an electric pencil. The inspector said that all this should have been done with a stamping machine."

Freight Carloadings Up 2.9 P. C. in Week; 1 P. C. Above 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 837,651 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 26.

This was an increase of 23,742 cars, or 2.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 8,293 or 1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 129,061, or 18.2 per cent, compared with 1938.

Loadings for the week were the highest since the week ended Oct. 21, 1939, when they totaled 856,289.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Yr. ago
Misc. freight	357,541	5,050	19,873
Less than carlot merchandise	156,224	†2,065	†2,665
Coal	136,430	15,741	†23,866
Grain and grain products	40,421	3,679	189
Livestock	22,509	150	2,099
Forest products	43,602	2,190	5,977
Ore	68,435	†1,293	6,272
Coke	11,989	290	316

†Decrease

Buffalo Creek Road Plans Bond Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Buffalo Creek Railroad Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $3,000,000 of 3¾ per cent first mortgage 25-year bonds to refinance an equal amount of outstanding bonds.

The railroad, owned by the Lehigh Valley and Erie Railroads, proposes to pay off $1,000,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds and $2,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds on or before Jan. 1, 1941.

Subject to ICC approval, the new bonds have been sold to Morgan, Stanley, Inc., and Drexel and Company at par plus accrued interest.

Norway to Sell Short-Term Loan

OSLO (AP)—A short-term State loan of 75,000,000 kroner bearing 4 per cent interest will be sold at 99¼, it was announced.

The loan will be taken by banks and insurance companies. Proceeds will be used to meet extensive new public works projects.

(The Norwegian kroner is quoted nominally at New York at 22.72 per $1.)

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 31

	Europe†		
Sterling:	Today	Prev Day	Parity
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2323	.2323	‡ —
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2387	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0930	.0930	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso*‡	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1575	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3850	.3875	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2325	.2325	*
Shanghai—dol	.0606	.0612	*
Straits—dol	.4753	.4753	.5613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8687	.8687	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2085x	.2085x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

B. & O. Financing Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $4,780,000 of equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of 2,000 new freight cars costing $5,969,260.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	102.12	102.12	102.12
4 4s '54-44	113.30	113.30	113.30
19 2½s '52-50	106.31	106.28	106.31
11 2¾s '54-51	108.22	108.9	108.9
3s '55-51	111.18	111.18	111.18
1 2¾s '63-58	107.31	107.31	107.31
1 2¾s '65-60	107.29	107.29	107.29
New York City Bond			
142 3s '80	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Adams Exp 4s '47	101	101	101
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	107½	107½	107½
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Alleghany cv 5s '44	94¼	94	94¼
13 Alleghany cv 5s '49	80	79¾	80
81 Alleghany 5s '50 st	56¾	56	56½
8 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100½	100⅜	100⅜
13 Am&For P 5s 2030	51½	51⅛	51½
9 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¼	103	103
25 Am T&T 5½s '43	105	105	105
11 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108⅞	108½	108⅞
9 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	45	45	45
6 Arm Del 4s '57	104½	104½	104½
13 Arm Del 4s '55	104¼	103¾	103¾
3 AT&SF 4s 95	105½	105½	105½
7 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	87	87	87
20 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
6 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	66¼	6	66
16 A C Line clt 4s '52	65½	65	65½
4 A C Line4½s'64	54	53	54
12 A C Lines 5s '45	71	71	71
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	74½	74½	74½
44 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	72	72	72
18 B&O '95 st A	36⅜	35¾	36⅜
9 B&O '95 st C	40¾	40¼	40¾
6 B&O 2000 st D	35⅞	35¼	35⅞
11 B&O 96 st F	36	35¾	36
56 B&O cv 6s '60 st	15¼	14¾	15⅛
20 B&O 4s '48	72½	72¼	72¼
22 B&OPLE&WV4s '51s t	60¼	58⅝	60¼
14 B&O S W '50 st	46½	46⅜	46⅜
18 B&O T C 4s '59	55	55	55
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 s t	59	59	59
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 BellTPa 5s '60C	133	133	133
68 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107	106½	107
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	107	107	107
8 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105⅛	105	105
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
1 Bost & Me 5s '67	71¼	71¼	71¼
8 Bost&Me 4½s '70	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
Bostn&Me 5s '55	76	76	76
3 Bkly Edis 1½s '66	109⅝	109½	109½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95½	95⅛	95½
5 Buf R&P '57 st	43¼	43	43¼
1 Can Sou 5s '62	89½	89½	89½
7 Can Nat 6s '69 Jly	96	96	96
11 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96½	96½	96½
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	94¾	94¼	94¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93½	92½	93½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94	92¾	93¾
6 Can Nor 6½s '46	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
13 Can Nat 5s '54	70	65½	70
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	65½	64⅜	63½
14 Can Pac 4s perp	51¾	51⅜	51¾
7 Carth & Adir 4s '81	49½	49½	49½
30 Cen Pac 5s '60	43¾	42⅞	43¾
80 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69⅛	68	69⅛
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	85	84¾	85
2 ChamplonCVVa 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 C&O 3½s '96D	101¾	101½	101½
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	106½	106½	106½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	74	74	74
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84½	84½	84½
19 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	14¼	13⅞	14¼
18 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
5 ChicGt West 4s '59	26¼	26¼	26¼
5 Chi Ind&Sou 4s '56	66	66	66
2 Chi I&L 5s '66	7⅛	7	7
6 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	4¾	4½	4⅝
9 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¼	1⅛	1¼
18 CM&SP 4½s '89C	29¾	29¼	29⅞
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11	11	11
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2	1¾	2
5 Chi ¾ NW 4½s '2037	10	9⅞	10
5 Chi ¾ NW 4s '87	15½	15½	15½
59 CRI & P 4½s '52A	6¼	5⅞	6¼
16 CRI&P 4s '88	13⅞	14⅜	13⅞
35 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	5½	6
20 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5⅜	5½
1 CT Hte & RE rfg5s'60	57½	57½	57½
8 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	91¾	90¾	90¾
3 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	90¾	90½	90¾
13 Childs Co 5s '43	35	34½	35
19 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56	55½	56
3 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	54	54	54
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	71¾	71¾	71½
7 Clev Elec Ill 3s'70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
15 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	81	80	81
2 ClevUnTerm 5s2'73	75¾	75¾	75¾
6 Clev UnTerm4½s'77C	68¾	68	68⅛
8 Col F & I 5s '43	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
26 Col & So 4½s '80	18	16¾	18
2 Columb G & E 5s '52 May	104¼	104	104¼
2 Columbia Gs 5½s '44	104¼	104¼	104¼
47 Comw Ed cv3½s 2'58	121½	121¼	121¾
6 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	109½	109½	109½
5 Con Edih 3½s '56	103¾	103½	103½
7 Con Oil cv 2½s '51	105½	105½	105½
14 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	74½	74	74¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
151 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105	104¾	105
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	105	105
12 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	20¼	20¼	20½
5 Cuba RR 7½s '46	20½	20	20½
2 Cuba R R 6s '46	20¼	20¼	20¼
3 Cuba R R 5s '52	22	21½	22
8 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99½	99½	99½
7 Dayton P & L 3s '70	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
25 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53½	53	53½
1 D & R G 4s '36	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 D & R & West 5s '55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Det Ed 4s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 DulMissabe&I 3½s '62	106½	106½	106½
2 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¾	106½	106½
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106	106	106
1 ElginJoliet&E 3¼s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
162 Erie rfg 5s '67	16⅞	16½	16⅞
11 El Paso & S W 5s '65	59	59	59
64 Erie rfg 5s '75	16⅞	16½	16¾
33 Erie 1st 4s '96	76¼	74½	76¼
74 Erie gen lien 4s '96	36¾	35	36¾
10 Erie cv 4s '53 A	32¼	32¼	32¼
10 Erie cv 4s '53 B	32¼	32	32¼
3 Erie cv 4s '53 D	30	30	30
12 Erie & Jer 5s '55	77¾	77⅜	77¾
13 Erie Gene 6s '57	91	90	91
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	104	104	104
12 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103	103	103
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
18 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	89⅛	88½	89⅛
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 GtNor 5s'73	100½	100½	100½
6 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	107½	107½	107¾
23 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
55 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	99	98¾	98⅞
32 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	84¾	84⅝	84¾
1 Gulf H&N 5s'50	81	81	81
1 Gulf M&N 5½s'50	86¼	86¼	86¼
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	105	104¾	105
2 Gulf M&Oh 4s'75	61½	61½	61½
8 Houst'n Oil Tex 4¼'54	101	100¾	100¾
2 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	29¼	29	29
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	44	43⅝	44
1 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
16 Ill Cen 4s'55	41½	41¼	41½
11 Ill Cen rfg 48'55	41½	41⅜	41½
28 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	38½	37⅝	38½
2 Ill Cen 5s'55	49½	49½	49⅝
20 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	43	41½	43
20 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	39	38⅝	39
7 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	106	105¾	106¼
28 Inspirat Cop 4s'52	100¼	99¾	100¼
19 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	96½	96¼	96½
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	7½	7¼	7¼
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	53½	52⅝	53½
7 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	68½	68	68
7 Int Paper 6s'55	103⅞	103½	103⅞
1 Int Paper 5s'47	103	103	103
27 Int T&T 4½s'52	22½	22	22½
3 Int T&T 5s'55	24¾	24¾	24¾
5 Jone&LaughSt 4¼'61	103⅜	103½	103½
20 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	32¼	32	32¼
10 K C South 5s'50	69½	69¼	69½
2 K C South 3s'50	65½	65½	65½
1 K C Term 4s'60	109	109	109
2 Koppers Co 4s'51	105¾	105	105¾
2 Las Gas 6s '42A	49¾	49½	49¾
52 Lac Gas 5½s'53	58½	58½	58½
8 Las Gas 5½s '60 D	58¼	58	58¼
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	93¾	93¼	93¾
5 L S & M S 3½s '97	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	28¼	28¼	28½
3 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	63	63	63
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	31¼	31	31¼
2 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	46¼	45¾	46¼
12 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	25½	25⅜	25¾
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003	23	22½	22½
28 Leh Val 4s2003	22	21¾	21¾
7 Leh Val Term 5s '41	57	57	57
1 Libby McN&L 4s '55	104½	104½	104½
11 Loews 3½s '46	104	103⅞	103⅞
17 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	95½	95	95½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	95	95	95
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84¾	84¾	84¾
10 Louis&Nash'Mia'52	85½	84¾	84¾
1 LouGas&El3½s'66	110	110	110
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	27½	27½	27½
1 MarionStShov6s'47st	91	91	91
22 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	101	100½	100½
3 Mead Corp 4½s '55	106½	106	106½
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	111½	111½	111½
8 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106	105⅝	105¾
2 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	15	15	15
15 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	6	4¾	6
37 MSP&SSM 1st 5s '38	6½	5¾	6½
99 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6⅞	5¾	6¾
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	12⅝	11¾	12⅝
10 M-K-T 4½s '78	10	10	10
19 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	22½	22	22½
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	10	10	10
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
6 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	16¾	16¼	16¾
73 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¾	16⅜	16¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16	15¾	16
47 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16¾	16⅜	16¾
6 Mo Pac 5s 80H	16¾	16⅜	16¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '81	16¾	16⅜	16⅝
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3 Monawk & Mal 4s '91	86	86	86
8 MonWPa &ub Bv 6s'48	112¼	112¼	112¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
31 Mont Pow 3½s '66	104⅛	104¾	104¾
4 Montreal Tr 5s '41	70	70	70
10 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	37	37	37
24 Mor&Essex3½s2000	42½	41⅝	42½
1 Nat Acme 4½s '46	102½	102½	102½
16 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106¾	106½	106½
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Natl Steel 3s '65	106	105¾	105¾
1 Natl Supply 3¾s'54	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 N Ori Term 4s '53	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
14 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	35½	34½	35¼
10 NO Tex&M 5s '35A	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	35	35	35
4 NO Tex&M 5s '56C	34¾	34½	34¾
55 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64½	63½	64½
116 NYC 4½s 2013A	58⅝	57¾	58¼
26 NYC cn '98	64	64	64
8 NYC 3¾s '46	89¾	89½	89¾
18 NYC cv 3½s 52	63½	63¼	63½
6 NYC&HR 4s '42	97¾	97¾	97¾
30 NYC&HR 3½s '97	84½	84½	84½
21 NYCh&StL 6s '41	89	88½	89
5 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	70	70	70
15 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	59¾	58¾	59½
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	88	88	88
1 NYCh&StL 3½s '47	90½	90½	90½
1 NY Conn RR 5s '53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 NY Dock cv 5s '47	59	59	59
6 NY Dock Co 4s '51	54⅞	54	54⅞
6 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109	109	109
30 NYGEl H&P 4s '49	117	117	117
1 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	60½	60½	60½
29 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17⅞	17½	17⅞
47 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17½	17¼	17¼
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	15	15	15
3 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7 NY Steam 3½s '63	107	107	107
5 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
18 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5¼	5	5¼
10 Norfolk & So 5s '41	72¾	72⅝	73
5 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41 ct	72¾	72¾	73¾
24 Norf Sou 5s '61A	14	13½	14
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 rgn ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
67 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64¾	63	64
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56	56	56
18 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43	43¾
15 Nor Pac 4s '47	45¼	44⅜	45¼
20 So Pac 4½s'69	59¾	59⅛	59¾
49 So Pac rfg 4s'55	38½	37½	38½
23 So Pac clt 4s'49	49	48¾	49
27 So Pac 3½s'46	44¾	44	44¾
18 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45	44⅛	45
4 South Ry 6½s'56	82	82	82
2 South Ry gen 6s'56	77	77	77
2 South Ry cn 5s'94	95¾	94¾	95¾
49 South Ry gen 4s'56	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝
4 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	110½	110	110½
1 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	104	104	104
7 Studebaker cv 6s'45	105¼	105	105¼
2 Swift & Co 2¾s'50	105¼	105⅛	105¼
15 Tex Corp 3s'65	104¾	104¾	104⅞
4 Tex Corp cv 3s'59	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Third Ave 5s'37	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Third Ave adj 5s'60	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Third Ave 4s'60	57⅜	57	57
1 Tri Continent 5s'53	108	108	108
10 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	108	108	108
1 Union Oil Cal 3s'59	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113	113	113
4 Un Pac 2½s'80	104	104	104
4 Un Pac 4s'47	98⅛	98¼	98¼
3 Unit Drug 5s'53	89	88½	89
2 Utah Ltd&Trac 5s '44	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Utah P & L 5s '44	104½	104½	104½
2 Va & SW cn 5s'58	66¾	66⅝	66¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	5¼	5¼	5¼
13 Wabash 1st 5s '39	43¾	43¼	43¼
2 Wabash 5s '76 B	8	8	8
6 Wabash 4½s '78C	4½	4½	4½
4 Walwrth 4s '55	78¾	78½	78¾
6 Warren Bros 6s'41	44	44	44
5 West Shore 4s 2361	51½	51¼	51½
2 West Va Pa&Uap 3s '54	102¾	102½	102½
10 Westn Md 3½s '77A	95½	95	95¾
8 Westn Md 4s '52	90½	89⅝	90½
4 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
11 Western Un s 5½	75¼	74¾	75
22 Western Un 5s '60	75	75	75
11 Western Un 4½s '50	70½	70¼	70½
20 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	105¾	105⅝	105¾
6 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
40 Wis Cen 4s '49	29¼	29	29
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	8	8	8
1 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Youngst S&T 4s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
18 Young S&T cv 4s '48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅞

Foreign Bonds

3 Agr M Bk Col 6s '48	21¼	21¼	21¼
67 Antioquia 4s '72 Feb	60	58	60
20 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	60	59	60
8 Argentine 4½s '48	79¼	78	79¼
2 Argentine 4½s '71	66	66	66
8 Australia 5s '55	49¾	49¾	49¾
19 Australia 5s '57	49½	48¾	49½
15 Australia 4½s '56	46	44	46
1 Belgium 6s '55	35	35	35
1 Berlin City 6½s'50	26½	26½	26½
1 Berlin City 6s '58	26½	26½	26½
10 Brazil 8s '41	15	15	15
8 Brazil 6½s '26-57	12⅛	12	12⅛
19 Brazil 6½s '27-57	12	12	12
3 Buen A 4½s '77	45¼	44¾	45¼
3 Canada 5s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Canada 4s '60	92⅜	92¼	92¼
1 Canada 3¼s'61	83	83	83
5 Canada 3s '67	80½	80½	80½
5 Canada 3s '67	80½	80½	80½
22 Canada 2¼s '44	94	93⅜	94
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
7 Copenhag 5s '52	24¾	24½	24¾
9 Cuba 5½s '53	103	102¼	103
6 Cuba 4½s '49	99½	99⅜	99½
3 Denmark 5½s '55	33	33	33
7 GerCAzB6s'60Oct	26	26	26
7 GerGov 5½s '65	14½	14	14
4 Ger Govt 7s '49	16¾	16½	16½
2 GtConElPJan 7s '44	64	64	64
1 GtConElPJun 7s'45/50	78	78	78
1 Hung Mun 7½s '45	7	7	7
6 Italy 7s 1951	48	48	48
28 Japan 5½s '65	48½	48¾	48¾
2 Lombard El 7s '52	32½	32½	32½
2 Minas Ger 6½s '58	8	8	8
2 Minas Ger 6½s '59	8	8	8
9 N Sou Wales 5s '57	53	52	53
1 Norway 4s '44	50¾	50¾	50¾
8 Norway 4½s '56	37	37	37
5 Orient Dev 6s '53	43½	43¼	43½
6 Orient Dev 5½s '58	39	39	39
4 Paulista Ry 7s '42	60	60	60
5 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	8½

War by April, Willkie Says

Continued from Page 1

for. He declared that it stood for concentrated and corrupting power in the hands of one man, which, regardless of motives, could not fail to undermine "this free way of life in America.

"Long continued personal power corrupts and corrodes and you can't stand it; I can't stand it; the third-term candidate can't stand it; American democracy can't stand it," Mr. Willkie cried.

He had no end of fun and so did the crowd in dealing with President Roosevelt's slip of the tongue when in Boston he described Joseph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador to Britain as "my Ambassador."

"I know that that was a slip," he added, "but it was a slip which he knows best, he knows best."

Driving down the home stretch of a presidential race which gets faster and hotter almost every hour, Mr. Willkie took his campaign into three different States today, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and concentrates tonight and tomorrow also in New Jersey—the political stronghold of "Boss" Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City, whose 18 electoral votes Mr. Willkie urgently needs and urgently desires to carry.

However much the President repeats, re-phrases, reiterates his promise to keep the United States out of war, however much he accepts, affirms and reaffirms his support of the peace pledge of the Democratic platform of 1940, Mr. Willkie refuses to let this issue alone and refuses to believe that Mr. Roosevelt has settled the matter. This is how he develops his arguments:

He quotes the President's statement from his Philadelphia speech in which he "stood on the platform" of his party and guaranteed "not to participate in foreign wars."

Then he quotes the President on another subject, which he doesn't specify at the beginning. He quotes the President as saying: "I have reaffirmed my attitude on this question. The thing has been said, therefore, in plain English three times in my speeches. It is stated without qualification in the platform and I have announced my unqualified acceptance of that platform. So much for that misrepresentation."

Ending the Roosevelt quotation, Mr. Willkie says that is a right strong pledge for the third-term candidate—just as strong as the pledge he made in Philadelphia. But this pledge, Mr. Willkie slowly and pointedly notes, wasn't made about peace. It was made in 1932 about sound money.

And to underline the unbreakable faithfulness with which the President made that sound money pledge, Mr. Willkie hastens to explain, Mr. Roosevelt had that "gallant leader," Senator Carter Glass, get out of a sick bed in 1932 and testify to it.

When a Pledge Is Not a Pledge

Then the Republican nominee reads further from the record, how President Roosevelt in April, 1933, five months after having pledged himself to sound money, abandoned sound money, devalued the dollar and still retains in his hands power to devalue it further.

"Let him," says Mr. Willkie amid deafening applause, "nail that one on the barn door—or the front door."

Then, these questions and this charge—a charge than which there could be nothing more serious leveled in any presidential campaign at any political opponent.

"Mr. Third-Term Candidate, is your pledge in behalf of peace and in acceptance of the Democratic platform of 1940 more or less sacred than your pledge for sound money and your acceptance of the Democratic platform of 1932?

"Are you kidding Joe Kennedy the way you kidded Senator Glass?

"On the basis of his past performances with pledges to the people, you may expect to be at war by April, 1941, if he is elected.

"Mr. Third-Term Candidate, has Wendell Willkie falsified the record about that?"

As Mr. Willkie's special train stopped at Wilmington, Del., and Chester, Pa., on its way to New Jersey, he left behind him greatly heartened Republican leaders in Maryland where throughout the day and in Baltimore last night, he was given such unusual ovations that party workers genuinely believe they have a fighting chance of carrying this ordinarily Democratic State.

One-Man Rule Fatal

It was during his speech in the Baltimore Fifth Regiment Armory, where Woodrow Wilson was nominated in 1912, that Mr. Willkie began to develop his case against the credibility of Mr. Roosevelt's pledges not to get into war.

"One-man rule," he said to a vast audience which filled the Auditorium and streamed out into the streets, "is always fatal to democracies. It always leads down the road to war."

Emphasizing his conviction that the United States should aid Britain as a first line of defense, Mr. Willkie declared that he was "against sending American boys into any war other than for the defense of the United States."

And with a thrust at Mr. Roosevelt's suggestions that Mr. Willkie has been talking for votes rather than talking his convictions, the Republican nominee remarked that "the interests of the United States would have been better served if the third-term candidate had been outspokenly for peace and non-participation at that time (when he made statements leading English writers to predict America's early entry into the war) instead of waiting to pledge it in an election."

Talk and Performance

Mr. Willkie said that during the period Mr. Roosevelt was proclaiming sympathy for China, the policy of the Government most of that time permitted the export of millions of dollars of scrap iron and high-proof aviation gasoline to Japan.

He said that while Mr. Roosevelt had expressed sympathy for Britain, and the need to aid Britain, the Government just a few weeks ago released a shipment of $7,000,000 worth of machine tools to Russia, ally of Germany.

"Thus," he concluded, "we are helping those nations which the third-term candidate said should be quarantined."

Indicative of the fact that Mr. Willkie is by no means unaware of the arts of politics, he very effectively attacked the Roosevelt attempt to purge Maryland's popular Democratic Senator, Millard E. Tydings, and commended the State for both "rebuking the presumption of the purge" and for assuring itself "a good Senator."

From all signs, Mr. Willkie is enjoying his campaigning more today than at any time since he started out weeks—one is tempted to say years—ago. He is finding that President Roosevelt's speeches, far from embarrassing him, are providing him with a change of pace, and instead of having to debate ideas alone, he is, in his own way, debating with the man whose absence from the Baltimore platform, to which he had invited him, he greatly lamented—and so did the crowd.

$45,000,000 Housing Drive Launched to Help Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—A nation-wide defense housing program went into full swing today with approval by President Roosevelt of immediate construction of housing projects in 63 vital defense areas, to cost the Federal Government approximately $45,000,000.

Present shortage of housing for enlisted men and armament workers in these areas was declared by the President as likely to hamper the defense program.

Largest of the 63 projects is at San Diego, Calif., where an emergency has arisen because of the contemplated rapid extension of the largest naval operating base in the West, together with an Army base and two aircraft manufacturing plants. Together with construction already started by the Navy, dwellings will be built equivalent to those in a town of 30,000 persons, to be absorbed in the San Diego community.

Impending housing shortages in the other 62 areas scattered from Bangor, Maine, to the Hawaiian Islands, are also due to increases in Army, Navy, and industrial personnel, Charles F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator, declared.

Available for Soldiers

The dwellings erected, Mr. Palmer said, will be available to families of enlisted men at low rents and to defense workers at whatever rents they can afford to pay. None will be sold until after the emergency.

If experiments in the use of portable houses prove successful, certain villages may be picked up and moved elsewhere when no longer needed at defense centers, he indicated.

The allocations were the first large slices distributed out of a $240,000,000 funds that Congress made available for direct governmental construction of defense housing.

Meanwhile, the emergency housing program moved along on other fronts as follows:

The Public Buildings Administration prepared a contract for the construction of 600 dwelling units for enlisted men and 100 for civilian workers at Fort Knox, Ky.

With a capital of $10,000,000 available for equity financing supplemented by $40,000,000 of the Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages providing $50,000,000 worth of housing, the Defense Home Corporation, under the direction of Jesse H. Jones, sent representatives to seven undisclosed cities to acquire sites for immediate construction.

Two Units Ready

The United States Housing Authority announced the opening Nov. 1 of its first two defense housing projects at Montgomery, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., 26 days ahead of schedule. Twenty-three additional USHA defense projects are underway.

Other Government agencies participating in the defense housing program are the Army, which is building camps and cantonments for its increased personnel; the Navy, which has contracted for 5,092 dwelling units at 12 naval bases; the Federal Housing Administration and Federal Home Bank Board, by securing participation of private capital; the Farm Security Administration, working to fill housing needs at the Radford, Va., power plant and at other rural sites; and the Work Projects Administration, furnishing part of the labor.

Ivory-Towered Home for Chinese To Have Washing Machines on Roof

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31 (AP)—A Government-approved plan to use Federal funds to build in Chinatown here a strange Oriental building complete with a golden gate, two ivory towers, and coin-in-the-slot washing machines on the rooftop, was detailed today.

The project, when completed, will permit part of Chinatown's thousands to live in privacy away from their present stuffy barracks and the pungent smells of cooking.

It was assured of realization when President Roosevelt approved a $1,350,000 Housing Authority appropriation for the task.

To replace ill-lit, dingy sections where as many as eight persons live in one room—sometimes without a window—the Authority will build airy, roomy apartments.

Architects said Chinese designs, combining Tibetan monastery and Chinese imperial palace exteriors, had been chosen. Inside the golden entrance gate will be a courtyard with dwarfed trees, lillies, and a fishpond. Temple towers on the roof will top the ivory-colored concrete walls.

"We took into consideration the traits of the Chinese in designing the living units," Mark Daniels, one of the architects, said.

"We had to make extra closet space, because the Chinese like to buy things in bulk and store them away. Heating was another problem. Many Chinese wear heavily-padded clothes, and they would swelter under a central heating plant. So we are devising individual heating arrangements.

"The Chinese never bake, so ovens and flues for ovens were discarded. Because the Chinese do a lot of washing, we plan to place washing machines on the big, spacious roofs. They'll be on the automat order, where they'll drop a coin in, and wash their clothes there."

The lucky 250 chosen Chinese families will pay rentals of $17 to $21 each a month.

No War, Roosevelt Insists

Continued from Page 1

can people when they make false statements about the Army's equipment. I say we are supplying our Army with the best fighting equipment in the world."

He attacked "the brazen charge that the men called to service will not be properly housed." To the contrary, he assured the audience, "each and every one of their boys in training will be well housed." The crowd responded with a cheer.

Evidence of the interest of the Nation in the air force was gained when the crowd burst into another cheer when the President said the productive capacity of the aviation industry "will make, and is making, us the strongest air power in the world. And that is not just a campaign promise."

Third of Five Major Speeches

The President's Boston Garden speech, the third of five "frankly political" talks he has scheduled, came as a climax to his one-day tour of Connecticut and Massachusetts during which he was greeted by crowds from New Haven to Boston. At Boston, some observers said 500,000 persons lined the streets to see and cheer him.

Despite the public denials of some local Democratic leaders, it was obvious that the New England tour was scheduled to offset gains made here nearly three weeks ago by Wendell L. Willkie who spent four days campaigning in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Massachusetts, with its 17 electoral votes is one of the States where the Presidential election result is expected to be extremely close. The President evidently decided upon this trip to weight the scales in his favor. Observers today were undecided whether that effect had been obtained.

Four years ago Mr. Roosevelt carried Massachusetts by a 174,000 margin over Alf M. Landon, but this year the President's political strength here has been so reduced by anti third-term sentiment and other factors that some impartial observers give the state to Mr. Willkie.

See Kennedy Bid to Irish Vote

Some listeners interpreted the President's great praise for Joseph P. Kennedy, Boston-born United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, as a bid to swing back into line many of the Irish-American Democrats among whom there has been considerable anti-third term sentiment.

Mr. Roosevelt's New England tour intermixed military inspections at the East Hartford airplane factories and the Springfield arsenal, where the Garand rifles are being manufactured, with his re-election campaigning.

In his Boston Garden speech the President singled out for criticism Representative Joseph W. Martin, Minority Leader and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, for his opposition to the Administration's farm program and brought laughter from the audience when he said that perhaps for this loyal service he might be made Secretary of Agriculture by the Republican Party.

Serrano Suner Resigns As Cabinet Secretary

MADRID (AP) — Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer has resigned from the post of "Secretary of Government of the Nation" because of the pressure of other duties.

Jose Ibanez Martin, Minister of Education, succeeded him in the post, which consists of handling secretarial work at Cabinet meetings and drawing up the press communiqué.

Pension Plans Assume More Moderate Dress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The attraction which old-age pension panaceas has been holding for the American people is fast "dimming," according to a survey both of old-age pension proposals to be voted on in the forthcoming election and of politicians' pensions promises, completed by the American Association for Social Security.

Although Arkansas and Washington will vote next week on pension referenda, these proposals, the survey declares, "do not hold a candle to" the $200-a-month Townsend program or the "ham and eggs" plan presented and defeated in 1938 and 1939 in California. Moreover, the survey adds, Colorado is again making an attempt this November to repeal its 1936 pension scheme for $45 to $60 a month and to substitute a $30 "guaranteed" income to needy persons more than 65, while California and Ohio, two States where pension agitation was high for several years, will not vote on pension programs this year.

Another indication of the changed political atmosphere cited by the Social Security Association's survey is that few candidates seeking office are proposing big-scale general welfare plans. In Massachusetts, it recalls, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Republican candidate for re-election, has not made large-scale promises to the aged, whereas, in 1938 his party promised support of the Townsend Plan.

The Association's publication, Social Security, in discussing the survey, urges defeat of politicians advocating what it calls "trick" old-age pension schemes. This must be done, it asserts, if the United States is to turn its attention from "fighting rainbow-chasing to working out realistic, sound and socially wise pension systems in every State, to obtaining greater co-operation from the Federal Government so as to raise the level of aid to the aged in the poorer States and to the problem of relating old-age assistance to the new old-age and survivors insurance program."

Czechs Discreet In Opposition

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czech Government-in-Exile in Britain, declared today that the Czechs were not carrying out organized sabotage against Germany "for the simple reason that we would be massacred."

"But," he told a meeting of the New Europe Circle, "the wheels of Skoda (the great armament works) do not revolve quite as quickly as they did two years ago and things do not come out as beautifully finished as they did."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR readers can earn splendid commissions showing unusual line of Waterproof, Stainproof Tablecloths, Stringless Aprons, also photographer, butcher and beauty parlor aprons. Request free catalogue "M," Marshel Co., 1239 Broadway, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

RUGS, books, fine furniture, glass, bric-a-brac—anything old fashioned. OPPORTUNITY SHOP, 112 Berton Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y., Auctioneers and Appraisers.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Now ready, 2 large rooms, electric kitchen, kitchenette, large closets, oak floors; 15 minutes to Park St., on Beacon St., near car stop; restricted. 1402 Beacon. Lon. 3209.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVENUE

5 minutes' walk to station, a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious, rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 41 Central Park West—A few apartments available in this dignified cooperative building, conveniently located on the north corner of 64th Street and Central Park West. Have excellent Park view. Restaurant in building. 24-hour switchboard and maid service available. Resident manager or Brett, Wyckoff, Potter, Hamilton. Eldorado 5-6000. MR. ALLISON.

Phipps Garden Apartments
Sunnyside, Long Island City, N. Y.
(Only 25 minutes from Grand Central)
1½ to 4 rooms $36 up

Modern apartments, in a setting of beautifully landscaped gardens with tall trees, flowering shrubbery. Near by public tennis courts and other recreational features. Social Room. Indoor tenant activities include a Camera Club which has its own dark room. Development is under ownership management. References required.

5101—39th Avenue, L. I. City
(Corner 50th St. and 39th Ave.)

BEDDING

MATTRESSES, box springs, pillows—made over and sterilized; blankets washed, rebound; quilts re-covered. MARKS BEDDING CO., 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), N. Y. C. TR 7-8195.

SUPREME BEDDING CO.—Mattresses, box springs, pillows remade and made to order. 170 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 4-0660.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6819.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HAIRDRESSING

AL. YOUR HAIRDRESSER
Creators of Individual Hair Styles
186 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 1632

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED housekeeper for business couple, 1 child; sleeping in optional. Tel. Rockville Centre 1129-J or B. R. Blair, R. F. D. #2, Hempstead, L. I.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIRHAVEN LODGE—Long Island home designed for Christian Scientists; experienced attention; references. Sarah E. Clark, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y. Phone Cedarhurst 0792.

MILLINERY

ROSE SAPIRO fashions hats to your individual personality. Also fitting the extra small and large headsizes with chic and youthful models. We specialize in Fur Hats (your or our fur). 53 West 57th Street (fourth floor), New York City, ELdorado 5-8726.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office to let, part time. 501 Fifth Ave. Tel. MU. 2-5073, CA. 4-1161.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwins, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1353 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON CIR. 6913

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7639

ROOMS TO LET

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave.—Nicely furnished, warm and comfortable; business couple preferred; no cooking; reasonable; near bus, church and Manhattan, Lephardt, Fl. 9-8461.

GREAT NECK, N. Y.—Very desirable rooms, near church, station; garage opt.; refined home; $6, $8, $10. 216 Schenck Ave., G. N. 2111.

N. Y. C. 808 West End Ave. (99th St.) (Apt. 9-B)—Desirable single or double, new, light, homelike, convenient.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y., 108-10 135th St.—Large room, separate entrance; private family; $4.00.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired • Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WELL qualified business man available, thoroughly experienced in lumber yard and forest operations; would invest modest capital in established enterprise; personal interview desired. Box D-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, first-class, references, wishes position. Write Box N-8, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE, infants', 9 years' experience; best of references. Write Box X-35, Suite 1350, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes position N. Y. C., with individual or organization; preferably radio, stage, motion-picture field; diversified training; experienced traveller; capable driver; references. Write Box T-4, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SOUTHERN GENTLEWOMAN, capable taking full charge of home, offers services, experienced practical nurse, cook-housekeeper. Write Box C-22, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

TYPIST desires work at home. SCHUYLER 4-7886, 35 West 81st St., N. Y. C. Apt. T-B—Call mornings.

WOMAN with daughter (13 yrs.) wishes work as housekeeper in motherless, elderly or business couples home; clean, good cook; also experienced nurse. Write Box V-6, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LEVERETT B. MERRILL
TEACHER OF SINGING, Room 417, Pierce Bldg., 12 Huntington Ave., Boston, Ken. 9295, Wednesday and Friday; 244 Cabot St., Beverly Mass., Monday and Thursday.

CHILDREN'S ART CHORUS WANTS all voices for PRESENTATION. Small fee. COL. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., Author and Lecturer, announces a new series of BIBLE LECTURE COURSES, starting in NEW YORK, Thurs., Nov. 7, at 3, and also at 7:45; WOODSIDE, L. I., Mon. Nov. 4, at 8; FOREST HILLS, Tues., Nov. 12, at 2; YONKERS, Tues., Nov. 12, at 8; and BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Fri., Nov. 1, at 8:15. Write 504 W. 111, New York. Phone UN. 4-6318 (pref. 8 to 10 a. m.)

WANTED TO BUY

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N.Y.C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Early Bird" Special!
CHRISTMAS CARDS
with Your Name Imprinted, 50 for $1 (envelopes included) STREET FLOOR
HOWLAND'S

HARKABUS
Bakery and Luncheonette
1081 Broad Street

MEIGS
SALE! MEN'S REG. $1.65 BROADCLOTH PAJAMAS $1.09
MAIN FLOOR

READ'S
LITTLE WONDER Electric Hand-Cleaner
Reg $29.95 $19.95

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday, Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CASE CUTLERY
Chrome Vanadium Steel, Hollow Ground and Plain
Carving Sets Paring Knives Kitchen Knives
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

GREENWICH (Continued.)

Pickwick Theatre GR 3760
SAT.—TUES. NOV. 2-5
Clark Gable—Claudette Colbert
Spencer Tracy—Hedy Lamarr
"Boom Town"—Also "Yesterday's Heroes"
WED.-THURS. NOV. 6-7
"REBECCA" with Laurence Olivier-Joan Fontaine

GREENWICH DAIRY
Fresh Farm Products
Butter—Eggs—Imported Cheese
also Fountain Service—Sandwiches
44 West Putnam Avenue
Next to the Pickwick Theatre Tel. 3064

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

AN ASSORTMENT OF DOUGHNUTS
Plain, Jelly and Twisted
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

Reminding you of our
REPAIR DEPARTMENT
The quality of this service equals the quality of our merchandize
J. C. HOWARD CO.
269 TRUMBULL STREET

An Early Selection from Our Assortment of
Christmas Cards
ensures your satisfaction
WITKOWER'S
77-79 Asylum St.

STEINWAY PIANOS
Verticals $495 up
Grands $985 up
Watkins Brothers, Inc.
241 ASYLUM STREET

MERIDEN

THE JAMES T. KAY CO.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
127 STATE STREET
"Gilbarco" Oil Burners
Estab. 1872 Tel. 1199

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

R.W. Camp Co.
Quality Clothes for the Men of the Family
Visit our Boys Own Shop
Outfitters for Boy Scouts
412-416 MAIN STREET

Christmas Cards
Your choice of stock cards or PERSONAL CARDS. Cards from your photo for reasonable prices.
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
113 College Street Telephone 2260

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.)

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
WASHED STORED AND REPAIRED
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers Silversmiths
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

MOVING in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

NEW HAVEN (Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2313 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOE MART
Famous Shoes from Famous Sources. Cancellations, surplus stocks and Samples from America's finest Stores and Manufacturers.
$3.95 — $4.95 — $5.95 — $6.95
Values to $16.75
Dress Shoes—Sport Shoes and Arch Shoes
Other stores Northampton and N. Y. City
21 North Main St., So. Norwalk

It's not too early to start thinking
Christmas Gifts
FRANK LAUDER, *Jeweler*
96 Washington Street, South Norwalk

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Washington St.
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652

O. & B. DRY GOODS
Something for every member of the family
Specializing in Children's and Infants' Wear
45 Main St., Norwalk

Smart Fall Suedes
in
Enna Jetticks
$5.00 to $6.00 AAAA to EEE
ARNOLD'S
61 Wall Street Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It's Top Coat Time at MARTIN'S
Coats from $25.00 to $65.00
Est. 1892
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
863 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597 Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hear the Great, New
1941 Silvertone Radios
at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
Sleep cozily under warm
St. Mary's All Wool Blankets
The aristocrat of coverings—in solid shades 6 ft. x 7 ft. They're a real value $10.98
We have a new line of
BEAVER HATS
in all the light shades
$5.00 up
Sugenheimers
61 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

At no sacrifice in quality. We are offering to help you freshen your home this Fall by laundering your curtains at a vast saving to yourself.
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
"BE SMART ABOUT CLOTHES AND MONEY"
Fashion Floor
See Waterbury's First Great
DRAPERY EXPOSITION
All the newest creations in draperies for every room in the house
$2.98 — $4.98 — $6.98
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET

WATERBURY (Continued)

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W MAIN STREET 3-0169

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Sleeping Wear for Women
"The Raalte" Brushed Rayon Gowns, Pajamas and Bed Jackets
$1.98 $2.98
Fireman Red Pajamas with Feet
$2.50
Flannel Gowns and Pajamas
$1.00 $1.59 $1.98

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROBERT MONEY
Decorator
Painting and Paperhanging
39 Elk Street Phone 5-2009

Every Woman Can Be Her Own Decorator
Visit WHITNEY'S HARMONY HOME
See the series of beautiful rooms decorated and furnished in correlated colors, that lend themselves to every home furnishing problem. Discuss your problems with our trained and efficient hostess.
For Warm Feet at the Football Game or for General Wear We Suggest
ENGLISH WOOL SOCKS
Unshrinkable at $1.00 the pair
Luddy
92 STATE STREET ALBANY

MASTER KRAFT
OIL HEAT
Actually Costs Less
BURR V. DEITZ
30 Fullerton Street Phone 4-6323

HOVER SELLS FOR LESS
When you shop at Hover's be your guiding star. Here you find presents with a future. We have a beautiful selection of end tables, coffee tables, lamp tables, drum tables, magazine racks, mirrors, lamps of all kinds, desks and secretaries.
L. J. HOVER
76 State Street Phone 4-8113

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stacy's
MILLINERY and HANDBAGS
of Distinction
1.98 to 7.50
39 Court St. 4-5214

59th ANNIVERSARY
A great annual money saving event at which many people of this community will do their early Christmas shopping
Don't delay—quantities are limited—prices are small.
McLEAN'S
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Coal — Fuel Oil — Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal
"Same Coal—Same Mine—all the time"
143-151 Grand Ave. Dial 2-2149

Beginning November 1st
I. MILLER'S
NATIONAL HOSIERY SALE
69c — 89c (formerly to $1.25)
Newest Fall Shades
Buy Now for CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO THE TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

VOTE FOR WILLKIE
and have money to buy Christmas cards and gifts at
THE QUILL PEN
110 Pondfield Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2283

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3831 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo N. Y.

CORTLAND

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
"The Coal That Satisfies"
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm St. Phone 48

THE BOOK-LEDGE
6 Groton Avenue
Christmas Cards
and
All Kinds of Books

ELMIRA

Known for Good Meats
We know how to select good meat and how to cut it. Try our steaks!
Frosted Foods Vegetables
Franklin St. Food Market
Member of National Brands Stores
356 FRANKLIN STREET DIAL 9155

Paint Up
Use Du Pont Paints
They Are Dependable
THE GEO. W. PECK CO.
102 State Street Dial 7139

Summer Garments
cleaned and sterilized against moth damage and upon request sealed in bags, at no extra cost.
DE LUXE CLEANERS
458 W. Washington Ave., Dial 4338

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Extra Fine Display of
Dining Room Suites
for Thanksgiving Delivery
Wayside Furniture Store
EDWARD LA PLACE 280 S. MAIN ST.

CUSTOM BUILT FLOORS
Armstrong's Linoleum
Rubber Tile and Linotile
ARGERSINGER'S

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued.)

"Willat" the COLD Wave

The Only Heatless Permanent. The Cold Wave that's Sprayed into your hair while you recline over a shampoo basin.
No Electric Heat!
No Chemical Heat!
No Heat at All!
Come in for a free test curl and further information.
Call Flushing 9-1115
SID'S
Your Hairdresser
Main Street and 38th Avenue
Free Parking at Community Parking Space

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN, FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4448

North Shore's Largest Lamp and Gift Shop
Schwartz's
37-21 Main Street
TELEPHONE IND. 3-7097

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding. Entire charge taken.
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Blvd. 8-3090 10 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360
BOulevard 8-0995

Caroline Tuohy
Fashionable Frocks
Models from $7.95—$17.95
72-10 Austin Street

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Household Efficiency
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines, Fireplace Fixtures, Wearever, Pyrex and Stainless Steel Ware.
50 W. Merrick Rd. Freeport 3985

VIEBROCK'S
40 South Main St. Freeport, L. I.
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Finest Confections—
Whitman's, Page & Shaw, Louis Sherry

FREEPORT—Wantagh

NEW 1941 CARS NOW ON DISPLAY
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
WANTAGH MOTORS, Inc.
Sunrise Highway, Wantagh
Tel. Wantagh 25

GREAT NECK

Headquarters for
HORTON COLLARITE SHIRT
$1.65 white or colored
monogrammed free
Barclay
MEN'S WEAR
Open Evenings
Playhouse Theatre Bldg. Great Neck 4885

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Hazel Babcock
Interior Designing Gifts
71 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 159
"A Madison Avenue Shop on Middle Neck Road"

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Georges
fine furniture
352 Fulton Ave., Ph. Hempstead 2154

Petersen Storage Battery Co., Inc.
Complete Automotive Service
Official Car and House Radio Service
334 Fulton Avenue
Phone Hempstead 748

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Air-Conditioned
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
80 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

On Long Island
It's ALBERT'S
QUALITY FURNITURE
ALBERT'S FURNITURE CO.
267 FRONT STREET

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-8327, 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARROW SHIRT SHOP
Shelley Presents
McGregor Sportswear
Interwoven Hosiery
Meyers Gloves Swank Jewelry
Faultless Pajamas Rabhor Robes
Also a Complete Line of
DRESS SHIRTS
SHELLEY STORES INC.
37-16-82 STREET HA. 9-8927

LILLIAN SHOP
Dresses for Evening Wear and All Occasions
37-45 82 St. Jackson Heights

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86TH STREET
MENDING . DARNING . BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coal Fuel
Coke White-Red Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued.)

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

S & M Service Station
GREASING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given.
Free pick-up and delivery.
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway Phone Lyn 3164

QUEENS VILLAGE

REMODELING REPAIRING
Regina FUR SHOP
Custom Coats Made to Order
Let us restyle your outmoded fur coat.
221-17 Jamaica Avenue Mis. 7-1016
Queens Village

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Used Cars
Hempstead and 90th Ave. Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd.
Hollis 5-0020 Hollis 5-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

Queens Phone—Fieldstone 3-0362
Nassau Phones—Floral Park 361
Garden City 377
COAL—COKE FUEL OIL
VULCAN CERTIFIED FUEL FUEL CORP.
WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD, Pres.
Van Buren Ave., off Jericho Turnpike

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
Rentals Property Management
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Centre 2222 Res. R.V.C. 609
264 Sunrise Highway

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS Inc.
Direct from Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Primadonna Dress Shop
Distinctive Fashions
FAirbanks 4-4666 Estelle London
7 WEST SECOND STREET

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

Buy at the ESSO SIGN
KINNEY OIL COMPANY, Inc.
Distributors Esso Products
FUEL OIL and GASOLINE
River Road Tel 292 Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 8685 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plymouth Shops
16th ANNIVERSARY SALE
SPECTACULAR REDUCTIONS
PLYMOUTH SHOPS, Inc.
(next Schrafft's)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Come in and open a charge account

A. STONE & SON
Furriers
Furs Remodeled, Repaired
CLEANED AND GLAZED
at special rates
LADIES' COATS AND SUITS
remodeled and repaired
727 Main St. NEW ROCHELLE 3490

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 8-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EDWARD SCHOLNICK & CO. INC.
BUILDERS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS
SPECIALIZING IN ALTERATIONS and REMOVING OF VIOLATIONS
99 Rodney St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone EVergreen 7-3511

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rita Pearl Laundry
1058 Third Avenue Rh 4-3482
Specializing in fine laundering and dry cleaning

"WHY PAY FOR LABELS?"
Miss Goodman Sells
MODEL GOWNS, COATS
from the most exclusive manufacturers at exceptionally good prices.
474 Seventh Ave. (36th St.) LA. 4-4013
CREATIVE MILLINERY
on premises

Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND

PURITAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS CO., INC.
1319 Forest Ave.—Phone Gib. 2-7270
Petro Oil Burners
Lewis G. Martin P. Vincent Sullivan

Vogue Millinery Shop
announces
that they have added a full line of Dresses, at popular prices.
Sizes 60 and half sizes to 30½
1546 Castleton Ave. Gib. 2-1692

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

PELHAM PICTURE HOUSE
175 Wolf's Lane Tel. 3160
LAST TIMES FRIDAY, NOV. 1ST
J. Stewart M. Sullavan "Next Time We Love"
Sat., Sun., Mon., Nov. 2-3-4
"A GOOD FAST FARCE"
Melvyn Douglas — Loretta Young
"He Stayed for Breakfast"

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued.)

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

PORT CHESTER

Gas Ranges
from $39.90 up
FRANK L. ROCKEY
129-131 No. Main Street

Storm Sash, Insulation Lumber and Paint
Jesse T. Davis & Son, Inc,
Marvin Place Telephone 3200

Addie Finn
Colonial Beauty Shoppe
227 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 2280

Neilsen's Frozen Fancies
for your
THANKSGIVING DINNER

173 Westchester Avenue

JOHN C. THOMAS
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
ABC Oil Burners
Make your furnace automatic with a thermostat
131 Horton Ave. Office Phone 31

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
Men's Underwear Week
The proper underwear is good comfort assurance
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

E. V. GRANT
Wall Papers
Paints
Glass—Linoleums
Estimates Gladly Given
Expert Work Only
Phone 615 317 Main St.

ARTCRAFT PRESS
PAUL E. HANKINSON, Prop.
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
22 Barclay St. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

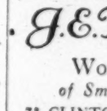
J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

The CORNUCOPIA
INCORPORATED
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
QUALITY FOOD
at REASONABLE PRICES

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen. 350

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452



THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

PAINT and GLASS
STORM SASH
Complete Installation, Terms
GEO. H. WABNITZ, Inc.
118 State Street Main 1004
HOME OF FINE WALLPAPER

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Culver 3653-W 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

More wear per pair . . . Wear
HUMMING BIRD STOCKINGS
from McCURDY'S

RYE

Service on All Oil Burners
Rye Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
TEL. 1231
'blue coal' Fuel Oil

SCARSDALE

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
The PRINTER Wick
Telephone 2222

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale Hartsdale White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars 3500—W P 8868

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

The Rendezvous of Smart People
Style—Service—Sensible Prices
Lady Lee-Evelyn Shop
249 State St. Tel. 4-8814

Barneys
for
FURNITURE

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-5473 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

A. P. MADDEN CO.
SYRACUSE BUILDING
Kitchen Planning
Whitehead Monel Tank
Water Heaters
TEL. 2-2359

UTICA

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

The Family Dept. Store
Timely Merchandise Needs!
Heating—Furniture—Rugs
Auto Supplies—Electric Appliances
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
245 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

NEEDLEPOINT, YARNS
From Wells large assortments you can fashion the loveliest gifts imaginable—from a warm little sweater for the baby to a handsome piece of needlepoint for the home. If you are a beginner, it's not difficult to learn—our expert instructors will be glad to help you.
YARNS—THIRD FLOOR
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.

Complete Car Service
Tires—Batteries
Brakes—Lubrication
Washing—Auto Supplies
Firestone
Genesee and South Sts.
Utica

"LYNN" HOT STEAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates Without Obligation
Service on All Makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0328

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains 1517

Suburban Resilient Floors
LINOLEUMS
For Every Room in the House.
Floors and Walls. Also Drain Boards
104 East Post Rd., cor. Grand St.
TEL. W. P. 10150

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Ave. White Plains, N. Y. Ph. White Plains 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Ph. Port Chester 3918

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road White Plains, N. Y.

Fall & Winter Hats & Dresses
Hats at $1.95
Dresses from $3.95 to $6.95
Peg McCauley
149 Grand St. Next to P. O.
Open Eves. to 9 O'Clock

Exclusively
Fine Rugs and Broadloom
CLEANING AND REPAIRING
by Experts
The Rug Mart
171 EAST POST ROAD
Telephone White Plains 100

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.

Headquarters for Nelly Dons
Autumn advances—bringing new Nelly Dons in Rayon Crepes and Wools. Come in today and meet these bright newcomers.
Ruth Richards
150 Mamaroneck Ave., near Post Road

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

AUTHORIZED GENERAL ELECTRIC DEALER
Chas. J. Goyert & Co., Inc.
Automatic Heating—Air-Conditioning
24-Hour Service on All Makes
FUEL OIL—BURNERS—CONDITIONERS
210 S. Lexington Ave. Wh. Plains 2725-2726

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

Subscription Coupon

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

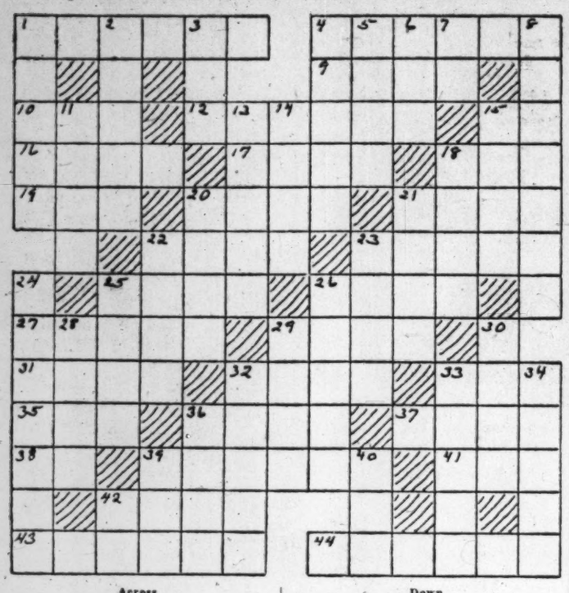
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Biblical character was sold for 20 pieces of silver?
4—Who is boy hero of many Booth Tarkington stories?
9—What is a town of Massachusetts?
10—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
12—Who is goldsmith of "Die Meistersinger"?
15—Symbol for radon is what?
16—What coin of India is equal to ¼ rupee?
17—What is a town of Norway?
18—What is a book of Old Testament (abbr.)?
19—What term is sometimes used for a horse?
20—Who was one of Erinyes?
21—In Teutonic mythology, how many daughters had Aegir and Ran?
22—What is a South American brocket?
23—What is Tannhäuser's singing voice?
25—What was an ancient weight and money unit of varying value?
26—Where is Gibara?
27—What is a French city on Seine River?
29—What is an island of Denmark off southwestern coast of Jutland?
31—If you were in Milan, in what direction would you travel to reach Venice?
32—What is a silver coin of U. S.?
33—What is Ariel's steed in "The Tempest"?
35—In speaking of Biblical Zeruah, what pronoun would you use?
36—Hair of what animal is used for making felt?
37—What is a republic of western coast of South America?
38—Symbol for lutecium is what?
39—What is a town of Wyoming?
41—What animal is mentioned in "House that Jack Built"?
42—What operatic soprano was born in Valencia, Spain, in 1888?
43—What is a city of California?
What American poet was born in 1841?

Down

1—Where is Nagoya?
2—What was David's weapon?
3—Young seal is what?
4—What flowers are for thoughts (sing.)?
5—What are hawseholes of a ship?
6—Who was father of Abner?
7—Railroad (abbr.)
8—What is a town of Massachusetts?
11—What tool is used in forming rivetheads in riveting?
13—What is a city of Japan?
14—What musical instrument is used by Hottentots and Bushmen?
15—What is a city of Nevada?
18—What is first name of Cavalieri, operatic soprano?
20—Who is a Mark Twain character?
21—Who was Babylonian god of wisdom?
22—Chatterbox is called what?
23—Would you get meat, wool, or a tune from a tarau?
24—What is a commercial city of Prussia on Oder River?
25—Who was one of nine goddesses who presided over song and poetry?
26—A kajawah would be used on what animal?
28—What is most important of Hawaiian Islands?
29—You associate what with tinder?
30—Who was Abraham's wife?
32—Who is apprentice to Hans Sachs in "Die Meistersinger"?
33—Precious stone mineral.
34—Private teacher or instructor is what?
36—What is cape at southern extremity of South America?
39—What is a river of Chile?
40—Hawaiian garland is what?
42—Barrel (abbr.)

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

"The Light of Columbus will be erected in the Dominican Republic with the help of all the American Nations in order to perpetuate the memory of the great mariner and symbolize the peace and fraternity of all the republics of the Western Hemisphere." This inscription appears on the 25c value of a new set of stamps issued by Dominican Republic publicizing the projected Columbus Memorial Lighthouse.

This republic was the first to issue stamps of this nature at the not only at the Island post office but also at the post office of Suva, Fiji Islands, on October 15th.

Venezuela—Twelve new stamps have been authorized for postal purposes and seventeen for airmail use. These twenty-nine stamps are of earlier issues overprinted, some being surcharged with new values.

Western Samoa—A new 1½d stamp has appeared for use to comply with the change in postal rates. Like Niue and Cook Islands, this stamp is a 3d surcharged with the 1½d value.

New Dominican Republic issues recently released

suggestion of the Pan American Union that the free countries in the Western Hemisphere issue such stamps.

There are five values in the set, all for airmail use. The other values are the 10c in light and dark blue which pictures the proposed lighthouse and also the three ships of Columbus, the Pinta, Nina, and Santa Maria; the 15c in light and dark brown shows a portrait of Columbus and a picture of the lighthouse; the 20c in carmine and orange pictures the lighthouse with its beams of light; and the 50c in light and dark green reveals the Santa Maria within a circle, flanked by wings symbolic of airmail. Each stamp is inscribed "Pro Faro de Colon" (For the Light of Columbus) and the date, 12 de Octubre 1492-1940.

Stamps From Other Nations

Brazil—This country is expected to issue a special set of stamps in the near future commemorating the adoption of the Brazilian flag.

New Zealand—Supplies of the 8d contennial stamps have been delayed and present stocks have become exhausted. To take care of the shortage in this value, the 8d value picturing the native tuatara lizard have been made available. The 1940 charity stamps were placed on sale October 1st and these are of two denominations, the 1d plus ½d and the 2d plus 1d.

Niue—A new 1½d pictorial stamp has appeared to take care of the change in postal rates. This is a surcharge appearing on a 3d stamp of current design.

Pitcairn Island—The new stamps of the Island were placed on sale

United States

The United States Philatelic truck continues on its tour of the various parts of the country. During November it will be shown in various cities in Indiana. On November 1st the truck will be at South Bend; on the 4th, at Mishawaka; on the 5th, Elkhart; on the 6th, Goshen; on the 7th, Ligonier; on the 8th, Fort Wayne; on the 12th, Huntington; on the 13th, Marion; on the 14th, Anderson; on the 15th, Indianapolis; on the 19th, Martinsville, on the 20th, Bloomington; on the 21st, Bedford; on the 22nd, Loogootee; on the 23rd, Washington; on the 25th, Vincennes; on the 26th, Princeton; on the 27th, Evansville, and on the 30th the truck crosses over into Henderson, Kentucky.

STAMPS AND COINS

U. S. COMMEMORATIVES

	Unused	Used		Unused	Used
294-299	6.00	2.75	328-330	2.75	.85
548-550	1.40	.55	617-619	.90	.75

Send for FREE price list
S. K. STRYKER, BOX 3-M, ORADELL, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

Why She Did Not Talk

When Mr. Lloyd George was a young country solicitor in Wales, he was riding home in his dog-cart one day and came upon a little Welsh girl trudging along so wearily that he offered her a ride. She accepted silently, but all the way during the ride, although he tried to engage her in conversation, he could not get her to say anything more than a timid "yes" or "no."

Some days afterward the girl's mother happened to meet Mr. Lloyd George and said to him smilingly, "Do you remember that my little girl rode home with you a short time ago? When she got home she said, 'Mamma, I rode home with Mr. George, the lawyer, and he kept talking to me and I didn't know what to do, for you know, lawyers charge when you talk with them, and I hadn't any money!' "

In Lighter Vein

Acrobatic

Mistress: "What's wrong, Mary? You look worried."

Maid: "It's that there baker, mum. 'E's been an' gone an' never come!"—Tit-Bits.

Experienced

Friend: "Jones, you were quite a success on that radio quiz program last night."

Jones: "Oh the questions were simple—you see I'm the father of five small boys."

The Laces Have Tags

"Sure I'll come with you if you wait till I change these traffic-cop shoes of mine."

"Traffic-cop shoes? Why do you call them that?"

"Because everything's all right while I keep going, but if I park anywhere too long, they pinch me."

Kick Up Tunes

Two ladies were sitting at an open window.

One was listening to a church choir practising across the way.

The other was listening to the noise of the crickets.

The first one said, "How loudly they sing tonight!"

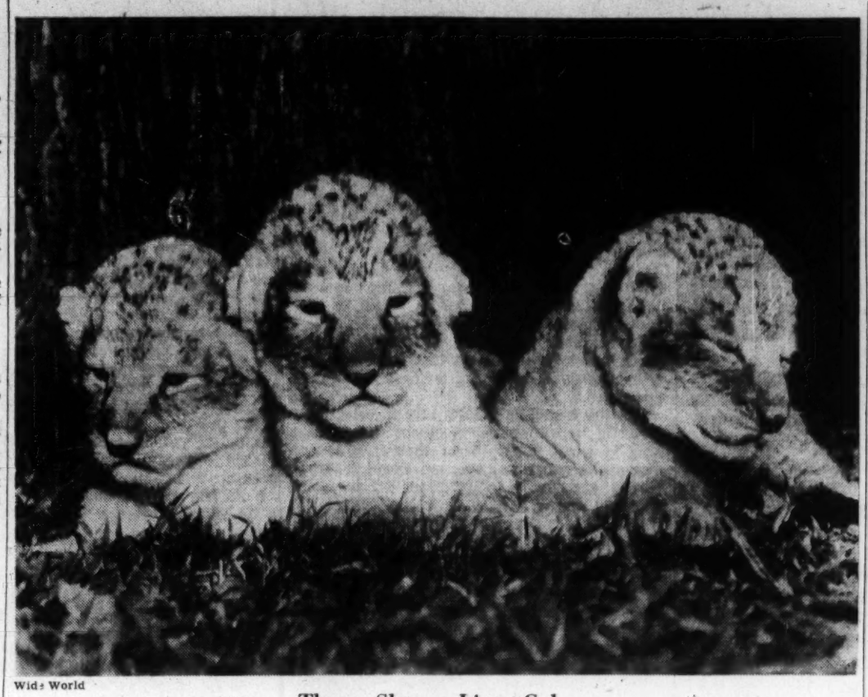
And the other one said: "Yes, and they tell me they do it with their hind legs."—Grit.

Modest

A middle-aged actor was called as a witness in a legal action. On being asked his calling, he described himself as the greatest actor in the country. A day or two later he met a rival actor, who asked why he had dared to describe himself in this fashion. Whereupon the actor replied with majestic pride:

"What else could I say, laddie? You must remember I was on oath!"—Montreal Star.

"I can always tell when I originate a new joke—nobody laughs!"



Wide World

Three Sleepy Lion Cubs

Week-old members of the Philadelphia zoo pose for their first picture.

A Verse for Today . . .

How great are his signs! and how mighty are his wonders! his kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion is from generation to generation.—DAN. 4:3.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Mobile River?
2. A lascar?
3. The famous Fisherman's memorial?
4. The only Atlantic air base recently acquired from Britain which is located on the mainland?
5. The University of Kansas?
6. The Hebrides?
7. The scene of Gen. Washington's first battle as leader of Colonial Troops?
8. Macon?
9. The Hanau Metal Plant?
10. A dugong?

(Answers appear on this page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Joash, King of Judah

Joash (or Jehoash), the future king of Judah, had a narrow escape in his infancy, when his grandmother Athaliah, in her eagerness to obtain the throne for herself, sought to have him slain together with other members of the royal house. In Joash's case her plot was frustrated, for his aunt succeeded in hiding both the child and his nurse until the danger was past (II Kings 11:1-2). As the years went by it became increasingly apparent that Athaliah's cruelty had cost her the loyalty of her subjects, for they secretly crowned and anointed Joash at the age of seven, while Athaliah shortly met the very fate which she had planned for the boy (verses 12 and 16). Joash is said to have reigned over Judah for forty years. During his administration the temple was repaired; but shortly afterward many of its treasures were sent to the king of Syria to induce him to give up a projected attack on Jerusalem (II Kings 12).

Daily Quotation

SORROW with his pick mines the heart; but he is a cunning workman. He deepens the channels whereby happiness may enter, and he hollows out new chambers for joy to abide in, when he is gone.—MARY CHOLMONDELEY.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the British Soldier Is Called "Tommy Atkins"?

"O, it's 'Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' Tommy go away';
But it's 'Thank you, Mister Atkins', when the band begins to play."

Thus, in his familiar poem, "Tommy," Rudyard Kipling deftly touches upon a point concerning Tommy Atkins, the British private soldier. But how did the world happen to hit upon that particular cognomen to designate the rank and file of England's soldiery?

A logical and probable answer to this query lies in the fact that at one time it was the custom for each British soldier to be supplied with a small pocket manual. In this book the soldier was to enter his name, his age, when he enlisted, how long he served, and other military data, such as medals, etc.

In forms provided by the War Office to help the soldier to understand how the blanks in the manual were to be filled in, the hypothetical name "Tommy Atkins" was used, for which the soldier was to substitute his own personal "John Jones" or "Henry Smith."

The American foot-soldier, on the other hand, is familiarly known as a "doughboy." The origin of this expression, according to one writer, traces back to the Civil War uniforms. The dictionary defines doughboy as a "flour dumpling." The infantry uniform in the days of the American Civil War

"TOMMY ATKINS" as seen by a fellow Tommy, Bruce Bairnsfather

had large globular glass buttons which somewhat resembled flour dumplings—hence the appellation.

Another explanation offered to explain why American soldiers were called "doughboys" suggests that the term may have originated in the fact that infantrymen once used pipe-clay on parts of their uniform. When they would get caught in the rain, the pipe-clay would become a doughy, sticky mess, and the wearer logically would be known as a "doughboy."

The term "leatherneck," used to designate a member of the Marine Corps, is thought to have originated in the fact that at one time the collar of the Marines' uniform used to be lined with leather.

—W. P. Keasbey

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Barriers

Christchurch, N. Z.

The following is from the diary of a war nurse, a young New Zealander who was in England when hostilities broke out. She made this entry while still in France:

The boys are really marvelous. They never complain and are always cheerful. Always they say, "We don't mind how hard we work or what we have to put up with." We have had a few Germans to look after and they were good patients, too. The most touching thing I have seen concerned one of them.

A batch of Tommies was getting ready for embarkation to England. All our boys had a parcel from home or a little present from someone—a razor, shaving soap, chocolate—at least something. There was one German and he, of course, had no present. So one of our boys quietly slipped out and bought him something.

By this time I am pretty hardened, but it brought tears to my eyes. I couldn't help it.

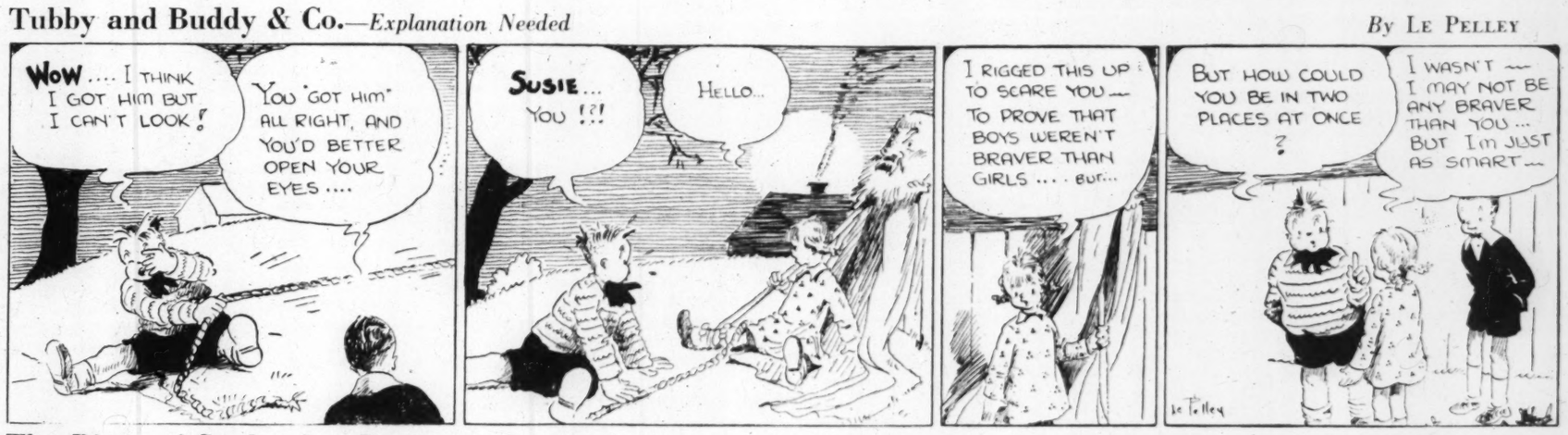
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It rises in Baldwin County, Alabama, and empties into Mobile Bay.
2. An East Indian native serving as a sailor on an English ship, or as a low grade artillery man.
3. A bronze statue at Gloucester, Mass.
4. The base on British Guiana.
5. Lawrence, Kansas.
6. A group of islands on the west coast of Scotland.
7. Fort Necessity, near Uniontown, Pennsylvania in 1754
8. A manufacturing city in central Georgia.
9. A large munition factory at Hanau, 15 miles east of Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, manufactures metal alloys for torpedo, submarine, and airplane parts.
10. An aquatic mammal of the East Indies and Australia; a sea cow.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Explanation Needed*

By LE PELLEY


WOW.... I THINK I GOT HIM BUT I CAN'T LOOK!
YOU "GOT HIM" ALL RIGHT, AND YOU'D BETTER OPEN YOUR EYES....
SUSIE... YOU!?!
HELLO...
I RIGGED THIS UP TO SCARE YOU— TO PROVE THAT BOYS WEREN'T BRAVER THAN GIRLS.... BUT...
BUT HOW COULD YOU BE IN TWO PLACES AT ONCE?
I WASN'T— I MAY NOT BE ANY BRAVER THAN YOU... BUT I'm JUST AS SMART—
Le Pelley

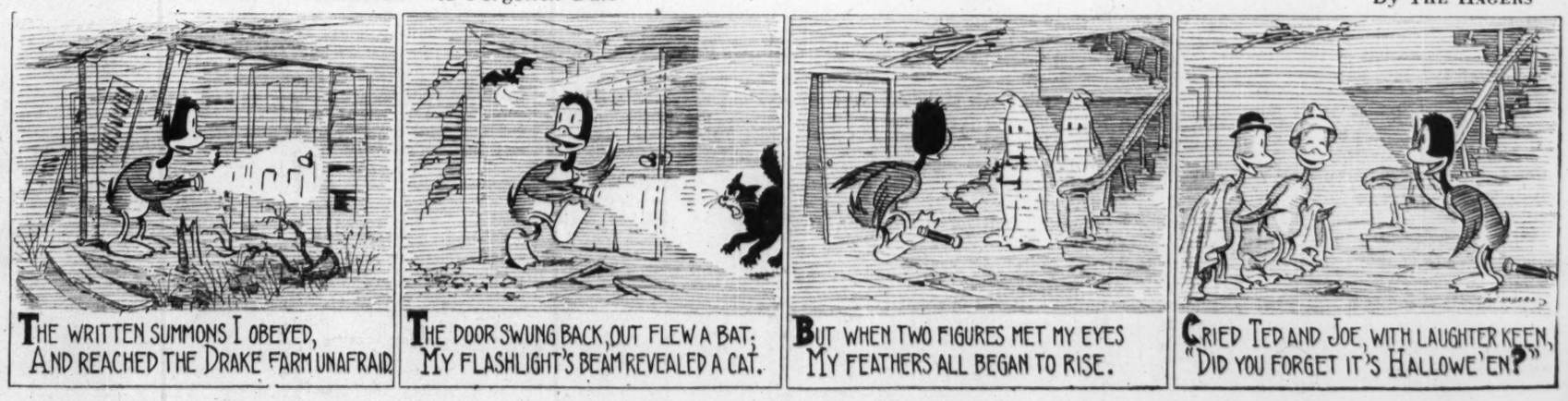
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'm No Nibbler!*

By RODGERS

I'm afraid I wouldn't be very good at the job of judging the bakery exhibition at the county fair—
Not that I wouldn't like to try!
But I noticed that the judge took only the tiniest nibble of each thing, even when he came to Aunt Sue's things!
And boy! I know how good her cooking is!
I never could just nibble at HER cooking! NO SIR-E-E!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Forgotten Date*

By THE HAGERS


THE WRITTEN SUMMONS I OBEYED, AND REACHED THE DRAKE FARM UNAFRAID.
THE DOOR SWUNG BACK, OUT FLEW A BAT; MY FLASHLIGHT'S BEAM REVEALED A CAT.
BUT WHEN TWO FIGURES MET MY EYES MY FEATHERS ALL BEGAN TO RISE.
CRIED TED AND JOE, WITH LAUGHTER KEEN, "DID YOU FORGET IT'S HALLOWE'EN?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"A Foreign War"

We sincerely hope that the American election will be decided on real and long-range issues. Americans are united in the desire to avoid war, but we do not believe that choice is actually before them in this election, although both parties are playing politics with the desire for peace. There is grave danger that the 1916 "He Kept Us Out of War" farce will be repeated. With all respect we say to both Presidential candidates: You owe the American people a much franker and fairer statement than the promise both of you are making that no American boy will be sent to fight in "a foreign war."

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie, what is a foreign war? Wouldn't any conflict in which the United States found it necessary to engage become an American war? If moves to counter the Triple Axis threat to America—say economic embargoes or American use of Singapore—developed into a naval engagement near the Philippines would that be a foreign war? If continued and vital aid to Britain or the fall of Britain and the erection of a totalitarian world in which America found living intolerable produced an armed clash would that be a foreign war? Can America be involved only if invaded? Must any war that might develop—and we trust there will be none—be fought on American soil and without allies?

We all know that that dream has vanished. Even in 1812, 1847, 1898 America found it impossible to live in a shell. It is right to try to make America impregnable. It is right to try to avoid any adventures which would provoke war. It is right to try to be friendly with any nation, which doesn't translate friend as "protectorate." But let us recognize that the question today is on what terms we can be friends, on what terms peace must be purchased.

Also it is misleading to let Americans believe that either of you, Mr. Willkie or Mr. Roosevelt, can control events, can control the opinion of the people of the United States, can single-handedly keep America out of war. In no field is the folly of trusting in one man rather than in the democratic spirit and the good sense of the whole people more clear than in this one of foreign affairs. The general direction of American policy is already fixed; what happens now will depend on events outside the control of any single man and on what the American people think about those events.

No election should be decided on any such pretended power of either candidate or party. You should both cease to make this impossible claim. You should both be more frank, more fair with the citizens of the United States.

Last Flowers

Summer, the poets will tell you, may steal away in a night. Or even while you are looking, she will be there before your eyes, and then gone. A yellow leaf will sail down the breeze, and you will know.

But poets like to be sad about things. So they usually neglect to mention that Summer in such a moment is only saying "au revoir." They do not stress often enough how she will steal back again, because parting is such sweet sorrow that she must enjoy it over and over again.

Now, count the times you've seen Summer since her supposed departure. What about the talk in the subway train: "Oh, yes, my petunias are still blooming. And marigolds, of course. Just the other day we picked dahlias." Summer, if you are not a poet in need of a more or less honest dollar, never quite departs. (Couldn't a poet get at least a dinner out of that?) Even at the last she leaves strawflowers for you to hang up, heads downward, to dry and be a bouquet of summer days all winter through.

They are like the umbrella, or the gloves, or the extra coat, or the golf clubs or tennis racquet that a loved house-guest leaves behind—perhaps by mistake. They tell you, as clearly as the guest does by the next post, not to send the forgotten things along but just put them in a corner until "next time." And all the year summer and the guest are never quite gone. It is happy this way, sad poets to the contrary notwithstanding.

Snow flurries in New England turn early morning thoughts to buckwheat cakes and maple syrup at a time when Kentucky and Missouri are looking toward the new crop of sorghum and water-ground cornmeal.

Opportunity in Plan E

Citizens of four Massachusetts communities can help, it is believed, to improve their local government by adopting Plan E at the polls next Tuesday. In Cambridge, Quincy, Chicopee, and North Adams, the voters will express their wishes on this proposal which it is claimed will take certain kinks out of local democracy.

Plan E provides for a city manager—an improvement especially needed in Cambridge, where old-style government has created an enormous debt.

By providing for election of a City Council by proportional representation, Plan E permits all groups to win representation according to their proportionate voting strength. A Plan E City Council is a cross-section of the voters. Contrasting with this, the old system of choosing City Councilors in the wards by plurality vote allowed thirty-nine out of fifty-five Councilors to be elected by the minority in Cambridge during an eight-year period.

Government by all the people—not by a minority—is the American way. From the time of the town meeting, a voice for all groups, large or small, has been basic to real democracy. Efficient city management is no less imperative in the modern world.

Women to the Defense

Remembering the oppressive and retrogressive treatment of women in the totalitarian countries, Americans can consider with gratitude the active and intelligent part mothers, daughters, sisters and wives are taking in the national election.

The major parties have both extended the partnership of women and men through all units of their State and national organizations. In the painstaking, hard work of getting out the vote women have often proved more effective than men, and today, on the basis not only of this effectiveness but of political knowledge and sagacity, many of them are wielding definite influence in party councils.

Both parties have women members of Congress who hold their seats strictly on ability, and in the Roosevelt Administration a woman Cabinet member and two women ministers have made names for themselves. In the Willkie nomination and election campaigns much of the strength of the energetic Willkie clubs has come from feminine amateurs in politics.

Add to this the established place of women in both parties plus Mr. Willkie's special appeals to women on several occasions and the attempt to make out that the Republicans are fomenting a revolt against women in politics falls flat. With a preacher grandmother, a lawyer mother and librarian wife, Mr. Willkie naturally expects women to take an active share in intellectual affairs and public life.

In his radio speech on Tuesday directed to the women of America he strongly emphasized the special part that women can play in the "greatest defense of all"—national unity and "the foundation of liberal and universal education on which our democracy is built." Once more he coupled teachers with mothers in pointing out that the first lessons of democracy are "tolerance, fair dealing, honesty, unselfishness and faith in one another." In no country in the world have women a more assured place than in the United States as defenders of democracy in the home, in the school, in political councils—and at the polls.

Homer on the Corner

Kings and courts, and serving men, and men in the fields or in the armorers' shops, awaited the coming of the wandering bard. Not for his songs only. The people thirsted for news. So it was then. Nowadays, nobody stops for long to listen to the modern version of this ancient institution. The bard stands now at the curb chanting mighty dithyrambs but the crowd moves on.

Now and then someone will stop and pay him two or three cents for a copy of history in the making. Imagine what the man in the street would have given to own one of those magic sticks notched with the cryptic runes of their times, when Odysseus was traveling around almost like a Ribbentrop.

But nowadays the populace swings past, while the Homers of our streets cry "Extry! Extry!" Someone offers a few coppers now and then for such heroic wares as the most famous bard of yore could not collect. Of course, one hardly saw the news vendor in his true splendor until he started to chant about Greece. But now he should come into his own, and soon be wearing laurel leaves around his dusty cap.

"Battle of America" as Monitor Readers See It

"Why Not a Prayerful Election?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the midst of international and political strife, it was an inspiration to read such an article as appeared in the Monitor recently, "Why Not a Prayerful Election?"

During the last few decades there has been a general tendency to magnify man's power and wisdom, as epitomized by the Kantian point of view: "The essential quality of a moral person is moral independence, and an ideal person would be of absolute moral independence." Such an attitude, whether individual or collective, is prone to elevate man, at least in his own estimation, and to diminish his dependence upon God.

But the appalling results of a merely humanistic belief of independence is beginning to shake the faith of thousands in a man-made and man-governed world. Today people are more inclined to accept the standard of the Master Christian, the most independent man that ever lived. While speaking with an "authority" that astonished his hearers and often confounded his opponents, he declared: "I can of mine own self do nothing." Jesus knew what all men must eventually realize: that man's dependence on God constitutes his true independence.

As individuals and as a nation we must learn how to pray, if we are to have a "prayerful election." We cannot pray effectually if our hearts are filled with fear, ignorance, or prejudice. Too many go to the Bible or the newspaper, to history or fiction, for the confirmation of what they already believe—and find it. If we approached the election with a preparedness of heart, a childlike directness of observation, undimmed by prejudice and preconceived notions, we would not be confused or misled by the multitudinous and diverse opinions which are being broadcast throughout the land. The man who knows how to pray is untouched by the wiles of propaganda.

So much is being said about the rights and privileges of democracy, but far too little about the obligations and responsibilities. Dictatorship is made possible only by the failure of the people to recognize and utilize the divine right to think and act intelligently with that true independence which comes only through purification of thought and steadfast reliance upon the Source of all wisdom.

As a rule the candidate that aspires to the government of a great nation is self-reliant, fully aware of the shortcomings of others, and sincerely desirous of putting right what is obviously so wrong. But how rare is that deep humility and unselfed love which made Abraham Lincoln an outstanding figure in American history. Spurred on by personal enthusiasm, the excessive adulation of admirers, and the scathing criticism of opponents, candidates make promises during a presidential campaign which are subsequently broken, not always intentionally or flagrantly, but sometimes through unforeseen circumstances, the intricacies of political machinery, or the unseen subtle forces which are brought to bear upon the Chief Executive.

"Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," is the very foundation of democracy. But the people must appreciate and be found worthy of such a great trust; they must not allow the glorious freedom they enjoy to degenerate into a selfish individualism which ignores or trespasses upon collective good. On the other hand, the tendency of human nature to delegate its thinking and responsibilities to another is just as erroneous as the attitude of the dictator who would assume the prerogatives of God.

Yes, we need to make this "a prayerful election." But shall we not begin, each one, by praying for himself? Then when one has cast the beam out of his own eye, he will see more clearly to cast the mote out of his neighbor's eye.

"More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

St. Louis (MRS.) ANNE S. PEEL

"Now Is Time for a Change"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the controversial subjects involved in the present Presidential campaign I wonder if the American public has not overlooked one outstanding fact: The element of human nature seems to enter into any political party after it has been in office a few years. We have had this fact demonstrated to us through the entire history of the American Republic. Every new candidate went into office with the highest of aims and the purest of ideals; however, after serving for a few years, surrounded by friends and well-wishers, these men have gradually lost sight of the welfare of the whole people and have become interested in their own personal ambitions, witness the present campaign. The New Deal or the Democratic Party, as you will, has undoubtedly given the American commonwealth some good laws; however, the capacity of the present lawmakers is now exhausted. They are no longer interested in the advancement of the American people as a whole but in the furtherance of their own selfish interests. As I have stated above, this happens when men have held power over their fellow men for too long a period.

Now is the time for a change. Now is the time to enlist new men, new ideas, men who can contribute still further progress to the American social order. FRED J. AUSTIN

South Bend, Ind.

Mr. Willkie's Foreign Policy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For many years I have been a constant reader and appreciative admirer of The Christian Science Monitor. It is because I have been so heartily in agreement with your viewpoint on national preparedness and our relation to the European war that I find it difficult to understand your support of Mr. Willkie even in the realm of foreign relations.

Your declared position is that, as concerns American foreign policy, there is no difference in the positions taken by the two candidates. Yet Mr. Willkie seems to think there is considerable difference, for he constantly declares that the President's policy is leading the country to war, whereas he, Mr. Willkie, if elected, will keep us out of war. Moreover he has pledged that he will not send a single American soldier to fight on European battlefields. That statement does not fit well Mr. Willkie's asking that assistance to Britain be redoubled. He approved the destroyer deal (although not the method) which was certainly a violation of our neutral responsibilities, and would have been ample justification for a German declaration of war, had it been in the Nazi interest to do so. In short, Mr. Willkie approves measures which may incur armed reprisals, yet he says that he will keep us out of war. If, however, in the unfortunate event that our unneutral assistance to Britain (which I approve) involves us in war, he has pledged that he will refrain from exercising conceivably necessary measures to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

Doesn't this all add up to an effort to rope in the pro-Nazis and pro-British, the interventionists and the isolationists? And if Mr. Willkie is elected what shall be understood to be the mandate of the Nation?

I did not vote for Mr. Roosevelt in '32 or in '36, but I propose to vote for him in the coming election because I have confidence in his management of our foreign relations, which despite the position taken by the Monitor, is the most critical problem confronting our government today. If the foreign issue is not met, these domestic problems become unimportant. How unimportant today in France the problem of maximum hours for the employment of labor!

Austin, Texas J. LLOYD MECHAM

On Election Day

(Reprinted by Request)

When I have cast my ballot let me say:
I marked an X for principles today.
I did not vote for party or for man;
But for what seemed to be the wisest plan
To meet the present need. With open mind
I weighed each deed and promise, that the blind
Lead not the blind.

But high and over all
I prayed that God would hear a people's call.
A call not made for self, but for the whole;
Enabling Right to govern and control.
I prayed that Love would stifle lies and greed;
Thus knitting hearts together in one creed:
One politic; one party; and one plan:
The good of all; the all of good, for man.

RUTH D. SMITH

Remaking the Supreme Court

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Another grave danger which lies in more than two terms for a President, is the power of one man to appoint a majority, if not all, of the members of the United States Supreme Court.

Having witnessed the appointment, by President Roosevelt, of five of the present nine members of this august body during his present two-term tenure of office, is it not apparent that this power to "pack" or remake this Court, by reason of retirement or decease of former members, would be considerably increased over a term of twelve years or longer? Thus the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and all they have meant to our "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," could be interpreted by one man, or by the philosophy of one man. Is it not true that all of these five members, so appointed to this Court, are sympathetic to the "New Deal" philosophy? DAVID B. GADLOW

San Francisco

Indispensable Symbol?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot understand how a liberal publication such as yours which supported President Roosevelt's sustained and aggressive policy towards the dictators and his whole-hearted help to England, is now willing to abandon that support and urge the election of Mr. Willkie who is completely inexperienced in government and whose character and actions are unpredictable. His election would mean a wholesale change in personnel in Washington and the upsetting of a settled policy in operation. Then, too, there are those confused, chaotic months between November and January. I believe that this confusion is exactly what the Nazis want and count upon to weaken our morale. I believe that to defeat President Roosevelt will have serious repercussions all over the world. President Roosevelt has become a symbol of democracy and to my mind at this dangerous and challenging moment is really an indispensable symbol.

(MRS.) ELIZABETH BOYDEN

Cambridge, Mass.

When Is a Poll a Cross-Section?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that too much importance is attached to the Gallup poll. While I do not exactly understand how the managers of the various polls operate, the following question still remains unanswered:

Why is it that from the first time I heard of Dr. Gallup to the present I have not known one person who ever voted in any poll, or expressed an opinion to any inquiring reporter or investigator? As I have more than the average number of acquaintances, I can only feel that whatever information is given out by the various polls is far from being an accurate cross-section of public opinion.

WILLIAM C. CLEN-DENING, JR.

Irvington, N. J.

"Fair Play"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor is to be congratulated for its generous spirit of fair play in allowing space for the expression of opinions by adherents of the opposing parties in this important political campaign. A SUBSCRIBER

Tracy, Calif.

"The Slavery of Idleness"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "The Slavery of Idleness" is extremely impressive. After rereading it, I feel that you have presented very strongly the feelings and frustrations of those faced with the necessity of accepting relief and "made" work.

Although personally I have avoided this necessity, I have learned from experience not only the difficulty of finding employment, but also of finding acceptance of the fruits of initiative by the careful and shrewd business men. We cannot blame them for desiring to assure for themselves a profitable use of their capital. The tragedy of unemployment arose, however, from just this desire of assuring themselves the biggest profit, with the minimum of risk. That is what threw the savings of millions into the stock market speculations, which built up monopolistic control of prices and suppression of competition and a host of other evils which the so-called "New Deal" has attempted to correct.

In so far as this humanitarian motive is still active should not we support that side and that party which has clearly demonstrated it? True—Wendell Willkie has accepted these reforms and promised their rectification, to free business of its shackles. It is not at all clear how he can achieve this object. These "shackles" are intended as a protection to investor, to workingman and to the farmer. Also to small business men threatened by destructive competition. Those that would benefit by their removal—and should then give free rein to their enterprise to promote employment—will they do it or will they revert to speculative schemes of the last period of prosperity?

Another puzzling question remains: Undoubtedly Wendell Willkie is sincere in his desire to preserve the benefits of the reforms and regulations of the "New Deal"; but what about his party? The record of votes is certainly contrary to such an expectation. Neither was it the ruling group of the G. O. P. that nominated Willkie. Will we face a Republican Congress opposed to the policies of the President if Willkie is elected?

Even on the question of military preparedness and foreign policy, the Republican Party has given little evidence of support to Willkie's courageous and defiant attitude. The votes on the compulsory military training measure show this. Neither are the isolationists group in that party very evidently converted.

To summarize: Can we trust the party of Wendell Willkie to support him in the policies he promises to follow, and can we trust that another chance of complete freedom of enterprise will send it to constructive rather than destructive ends? A change of heart must first take place and is there really evidence of such a change of heart?

Dayton, Ohio ALEX. NYMAN

Editor's Note:—The answer to these questions must be largely one of individual judgment. We can give no absolute assurance that the Republican Party will support Wendell Willkie in retaining the best of the New Deal reforms in bringing about economic recovery or offering effective resistance to totalitarian aggression. But it is our best judgment that the general direction of national policy has already been determined and will be carried through by the people themselves. Certainly against any danger of failure in these matters must be weighed those from third-term paternalism and a continuance of business depression with unemployment and lagging defense.

Precedent a Good Excuse?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How many of us realize that in giving any President a third term we are not alone destroying a precedent, but we may be destroying our very democracy, by destroying our system of checks and balances, which is the judiciary branch of our Government?

Mr. Roosevelt has already appointed five of the nine judges on the United States Supreme Court, and 55 per cent of all Federal judges. This appointive power has already given him control in the decisions rendered as to the constitutionality of all questions. If this complete control should be exercised it would lead straight to totalitarianism, and we, a democracy, have no right to put this power in any one man's hand, regardless of who that man is, or how much he has seemed to accomplish for our United States.

Answering "A Reader's Reasons for a Third Term," in a recent issue, Lincoln did "swap horses in the middle of the stream" when he changed generals in the Civil War, and the war was won. No man in these great United States is "indispensable."

Eagle Rock, Calif. LOS ANGELES READER

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Setting Democracy in Order

By Mary Burt Messer

The trouble with democracy at the present moment is (as we know too well) that it hasn't been working. It is economically out of order. It needs not only to be defended but corrected.

There is a certain relief for many Americans in turning from this stubborn problem that has so long defied solution to the more exhilarating issue of military armament. Not that we like war or even the preparation for it. But the necessity being squarely laid upon us, the resultant activity has stimulus. We must see to it that it is not diverting. For we are still confronted by the grave issue of "idle money, idle men."

A recent speech of Wendell Willkie's has placed on a candlestick the illuminating comment on the United States by Winston Churchill which points in this direction. We are reminded that one of the strongest possible contributions to a cure of the international dilemma would be our own recovery. Arm we must. Our immediate obligations to neighbors must be fully met. But Americans cannot neglect the solid contribution to world economy which lies in the solving of their own affairs. This is not identical, of course, with the speeding up of industry consequent upon the threat of war.

No nation can justify its position solely on the basis of foreign policy. Were we to try this, we would be veering in a totalitarian direction. Internal complications are famous for driving totalitarian States into heroics with respect to foreign Powers. The United States is a part of the family of nations (if it can be called that at this hour). Its every move bears a relation to the whole. But this does not deliver Americans from the obligation of success at home. It rather lays emphasis upon it.

* * *

The issue, of course, is more than a superficial one. There is a challenge here with respect to the very character of democracy itself. Spengler, in his "Decline of Western Civilization," explicitly sets forth some of the outstanding doubts attaching themselves to the democratic order, with its maladies. These are worth considering as a spur to their solution. Spengler is a skeptic on the subject of democracy. It is worth while frequently to listen to our intelligent opponents. Sometimes we are able to glean from them the very clue to victory.

"Through money," writes Spengler (with the directness of a dive-bomber), "democracy becomes its own destroyer." "Men are tired to disgust of money-economy," he goes on to say. "They hope for salvation from somewhere or other, for some real thing of honor and chivalry, of inward nobility, of unselfishness and duty." He declares that there now sets in the final battle between "Democracy and Caesarism," between what he calls the leading forces of money-economics, and political or dictatorial power.

There is an almost beguiling quality in parts of these passages as we move through them, as in the case of some of the passages of Adolf Hitler. But they pass on to an amazing—and an identical—finale. Of the true order of society as Spengler sees it, he writes: "Always it has sacrificed truth and justice to might and race."

* * *

Such words should dispose of confusion and the instincts of appeasement. As they are elucidated at the present hour by the logic of events, they bring our nation to its feet. Here is an order springing from a different, an opposite, an anti-Christian premise, which must not be permitted to take over the jurisdiction of the world.

This Spengler thinking, which merges into Nazi thinking, leads in its "Caesarism" to the exaltation of one man.

The reply of democracy is a great man too—but he is to be found in every man. It is the man of alertness, of intelligence and enterprise—we are not afraid of his "big business," subject to reasonable rules of industrial traffic. But it is the man who draws lines essentially within himself, who will advance industrially only so far as he can take others with him. It is the adventurer, not the gambler; the worker, not the laborer. In every capacity, behind every function—the democratic citizen, acting with a kind of saving fervor in the interest of the whole. The practical, the technical solutions of our economic system, under these conditions, will be forthcoming. Democracy will hold its own. It will ultimately triumph.

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